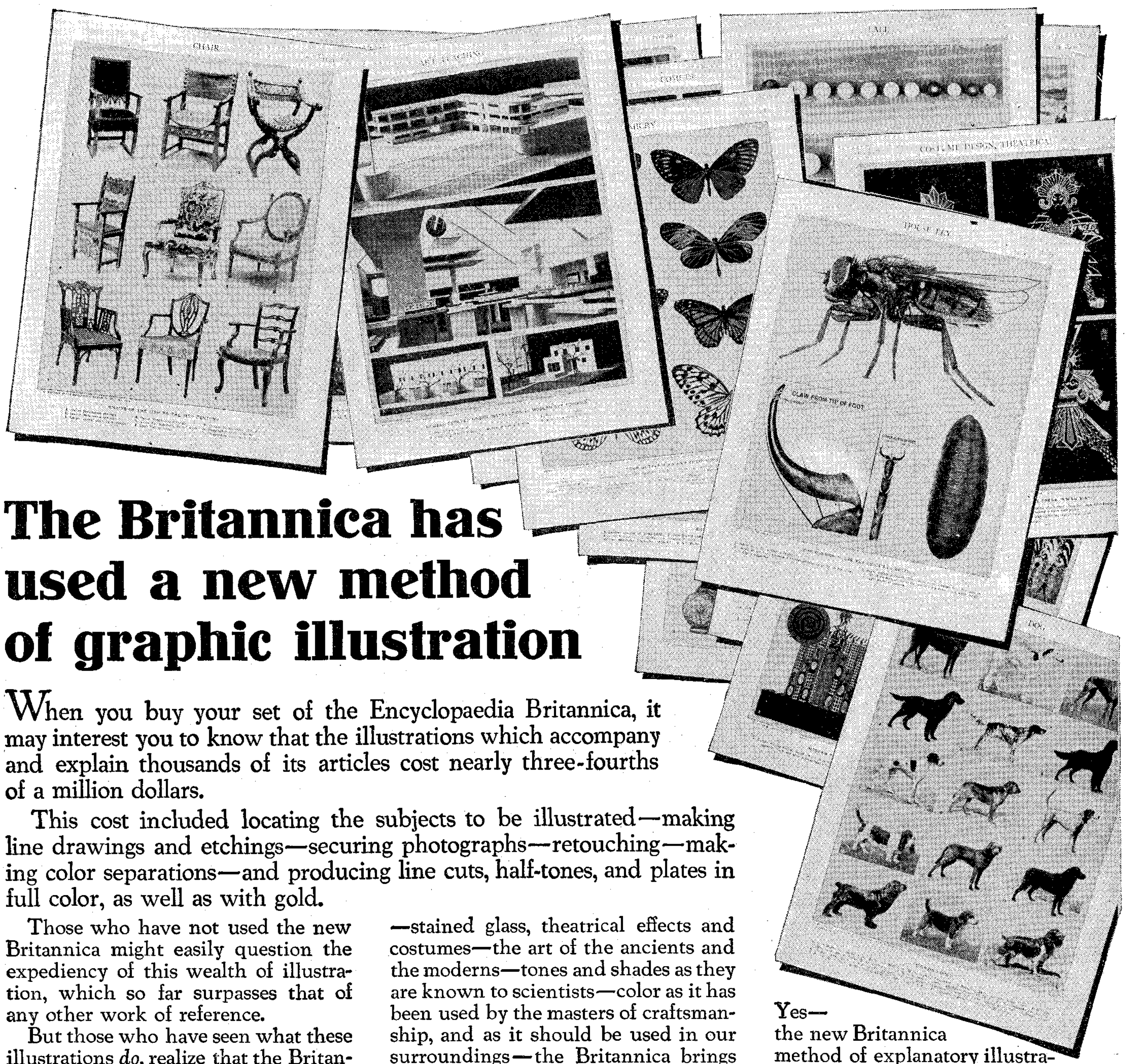

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Why don't you write?

How to Take a Bath

EIGHT rules for taking baths, to help stop the rapidly increasing number of bathroom accidents, are presented by Warwick Holmes in a recent statement of the New Health Society, in England. Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York) gives the following summary:

> The first two rules are never to take a hot bath after a heavy meal, and never to take a cold one if you have a weak heart.
>
> The third rule is always to keep the bathroom window open a little to prevent danger of poisoning from carbon-monoxid gas from a defective gas-heater or similar device.
>
> Fourth is to have all hot-water heaters and similar appliances equipped with safety attachments so that steam-filled pipes can not burst.
>
> The other four rules deal with the electric fittings of the bathroom, it being agreed by safety experts that electric shocks are both common, and especially likely to be fatal when the skin is wet, or when a bather is in a metal bathtub electrically connected to the ground by the water-pipes.
>
> The first electric rule is never to touch any kind of electric fitting, not even a light switch, while one is actually in the bathtub.
>
> The second is that light fixtures should be fastened tightly to walls or ceiling and inclosed as completely as possible; loose, hanging cords, flexible connections, and similar installations being banished from the bathroom.
>
> The third is that switch knobs and other electric devices which must be touched be of insulating materials.
>
> Finally, the last rule is that no portable electric heaters, lamps, curling-irons, or other portable devices be permitted in the bathroom.

Building Accidents Increasing

ARCHITECTS are failing in their duty to promote building safety, it is charged in a report of the Committee on Health and Safety of the American Institute of Architects.

Tho a safety code has been compiled by the committee and adopted by other groups, architects have accorded it scant consideration, it is asserted. "We are criticized by the U. S. Department of Labor for keeping it locked in our desks," says the committee; "and accused of hiding our light under a bushel."

The committee now announces a plan to stir architects throughout the country to the need of "putting into practise what we preach." A press bulletin issued by the Institute (New York) quotes from the report as follows:

> Construction accidents are a serious problem, and the building-construction industry holds the unenviable distinction of being the cause of more deaths than occur in any other branch of work.
>
> The most serious accidents occur in the larger cities. The State of New York made compensation awards on 104,848 accident cases last year, paying $35,000,000, or $3,000,000 more than in the previous year. The most costly accidents were in the construction industry.
>
> Architects enjoy reciprocal relations

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with the master craftsman in many directions, yet they have refrained from participating in the movement to establish safe working conditions.

Some contracting organizations have prepared manuals and have adopted rules of safety, but these measures affect only their own members, and consequently have little influence on the industry as a whole. By this attitude these organizations have been responsible in a measure for the legislation that has been forced upon them in various States.

The aid of the architect is necessary, for notwithstanding the educational methods employed by such organizations as the Associated General Contractors of America, and the existence of such safety codes as have become State laws, accidents are not decreasing.

Flu Next Year—Perhaps

A SLIGHT increase in influenza this year over last year, with no big outbreak until 1932, is the probable forecast for this disease, based on a survey of the past ten years made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The statisticians of the company point out, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), that because ten years is not a very long time in the history of the disease, and because the great pandemic of 1918 does not exactly fit into the picture of a three-year cycle, no definite prediction can be made. We read:

"From such a short period it would be hazardous to draw any sweeping conclusions," they state. However, their records show that every three years since 1920 has seen a big increase in the cases of influenza. The big years, 1920, 1923, 1926, 1929, were followed by two years of comparatively few cases of the disease.

The seasonal peaks in all the years correspond closely in the company's records. In the second year after an outbreak, the seasonal peak is a little higher than in the first. Such a seasonal increase during the next few months would indicate that the disease is following its usual cycle. So far, no increase in cases of influenza has been reported to the U. S. Public Health Service at Washington.

While the 1918 pandemic does not fit into the three-year cycle, it had many unusual features, which indicate that it may stand alone as an exception to the rule. For instance, it did not follow the usual seasonal course, but broke out suddenly in September, and continued high for about eight months. The three-year outbreaks, on the contrary, start in about the first of the year and reach their peak in February or March.

Officials of the U. S. Public Health Service do not think the occurrence of influenza epidemics can be described by the term cycle, and they likewise state that no prediction as to the time of the next epidemic can be safely made.

Their records show epidemics in the years 1920, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1928, and 1929. These records are compiled from reports of State health officers, and include the general population of the country. The insurance company's records, based on illness among their policyholders, are limited to the industrial population. This probably explains the difference in naming epidemic years.

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Wallace Irwin's writings are known wherever the English language is read. "The Days of Her Life" is the title of his most recent novel.

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"I used it two years after that, and merely traded it in because I liked the looks of the new model. The one I have now has been with me to the South Sea Islands where, I am told, machinery rots and falls apart. Little Corona laughs at this theory, even as I write. Since the Fiji days it has finished a novel for me—done it over at least twice—and turned out any number of short stories.

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* * *

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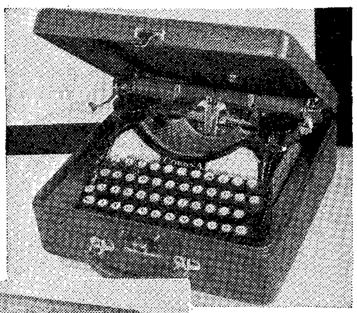

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The formula comes from the Pepsodent tooth paste laboratories, whose contribution to dental hygiene has won high recognition. Under the label of Pepsodent Antiseptic Mouth Wash it is being widely distributed in the public interest.

Cleanses—purifies the mouth

The active agent used in Pepsodent Mouth Wash, as determined by standard tests, is many times more potent than *pure carbolic acid*, for all time the standard germicide. Pepsodent Mouth Wash is non-poisonous, *safe* and *soothing*.

Immediately after you use it, 95% of the germs in the mouth are destroyed. Their number is still reduced 70% at the end of two hours' time—that is far longer acting than many other leading mouth washes.

"We find," states one laboratory, "Pepsodent Mouth Wash kills the stubborn pus-producing germs (M. Aureus) in the fastest time it is possible for science to record — we believe faster than has previously been the standard for other leading mouth washes."

Checks bad breath

With this revolutionary discovery comes a social safeguard: remarkable protection against offensive breath. A laboratory director states: "Tests prove conclusively that Pepsodent Mouth Wash overcomes bad breath *1 to 2 hours longer than many* other leading antiseptic mouth washes."

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Your druggist has just received this new discovery. Go today and get a bottle. Secure this added protection plus the greater assurance of a pure, sweet breath.

Consult your Dentist, Physician

In the opinion of some authorities, most breath odors come from such *minor* causes as neglected, unclean mouth, tooth decay, slight infections of nose and throat, excessive smoking. If, after using Pepsodent Mouth Wash, bad breath persists in returning, seek medical and dental advice to remove the cause.

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*Most people add water before using a mouth wash. Hence, dilutions of Pepsodent Mouth Wash are compared with other antiseptics tested, either at full strength or in the dilution recommended by the manufacturer. It goes many times as far as many mouth washes which must be used FULL STRENGTH to be effective.

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1931

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

Uncle Sam in the Red

AGOG'S THE WORD the correspondents like to use to describe the March excitement in Washington.

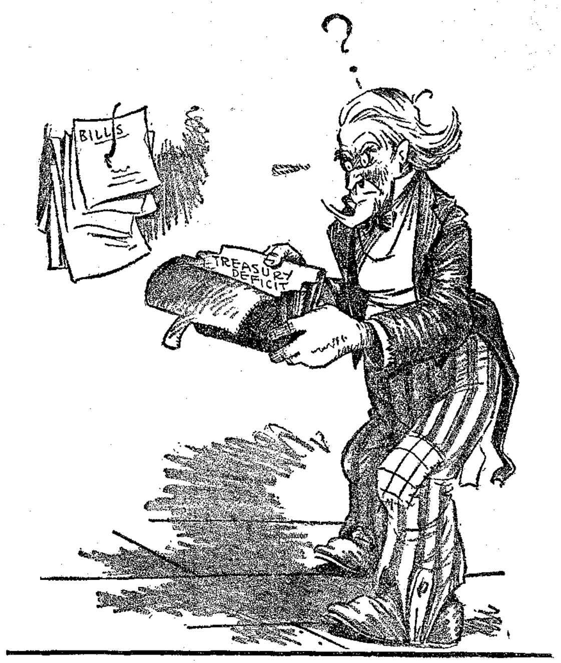
Everywhere anybody went, the question would be heard: "How much has the income tax fallen off?"

And thousands of clerks were feverishly working away at their adding-machines tabulating some 4,000,000 returns in an attempt to answer it.

Incidentally, March 15 was the biggest day the United States Treasury ever had, some papers tell us—others limit it by "since the war." Besides the millions of dollars coming in from income-tax payers, $1,100,000,000 in 3½-per-cent. notes were retired, new government issues amounting to $1,518,261,000 were put out, and a paltry $30,000,000 interest payment was made on the public debt.

But to come back to the income tax. From day to day after March 15 the estimates for the quarter's receipts kept dropping. A year ago the yield for the first quarter was $559,000,000. No one expected us to pay that much this year, and we heard of estimates of 421 millions, then 400, then 385, then 375.

Finally the bottom seemed to have been reached at around 350 millions, a drop from last year of $209,000,000. This, the newspaper arithmeticians tell us, means that the Government is going to have a deficit of somewhere between 700 and 800 millions for the fiscal year ending June 30, and a large deficit for the next fiscal year unless drastic steps are taken to increase revenues or cut expenditures.



Right in Fashion
—Byck in the Brooklyn "Times."

AND, of course, the first suggestion is to increase taxes. But leading members of Congress lingering in Washington insist that there will be no tax-raising at the next session of Congress which precedes the Presidential campaign. Speaker Longworth is hoping that "reports of a gradual return of prosperity will be followed by a big upturn before the end of the year, and that this will greatly increase the Government's revenues." The Speaker suggests that "in order to avoid new taxes it would appear to me that it may be necessary to reduce the amount applied to the reduction of public debt."

Republican Leader James E. Watson of the Senate feels convinced that there will be no tax-revision at the next session; that "the situation will be bridged over." Senator Fess, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, expects to see the deficit carried through the next session of Congress by short-term government borrowing, but fears that a subsequent session may see tax-revision necessary.

Senator Borah thinks both parties will avoid any tax increases before the Presidential election, but he feels that a rise in the rates on larger incomes is inevitable before very long.

One of the new Democratic Senators, Cordell Hull of Tennessee, suggests cutting government expenses with "some increases in taxation."

"Either higher taxes or an increase in the national debt next year is inevitable," regretfully concludes the Washington *Post*. Business may pick up during the summer, "but there is no ground for anticipating a rapid improvement, and revenue probably will continue to trail behind expenditures in 1932." According to *The Post:*

> "An increase in taxation next year would be extremely unfortunate.
>
> "The Administration may be expected to do everything in its power to obviate the necessity for it.
>
> "Business is recovering from a serious depression. Neither individuals nor corporations are in a position to pay higher taxes without prolonging the depression."

"FOR the first time in a decade," reflects the Newark *News*, "this country faces the problem of balancing budgets, with which most other countries have struggled since the war." In large part, continues the New Jersey daily, "its plight is due to Congressional profligacy pursued in the effort to reap political advantage, to a large extent against the opposition of the Executive and the weight of reasoned public opinion."

Well, "the way to keep taxes down is to keep Congress at home," observes the Boston *Transcript*. And the Minneapolis *Tribune* also argues that much of the responsibility for the deficit must be laid at the door of the ten-billion-dollar Seventy-first Congress, which expired last month:

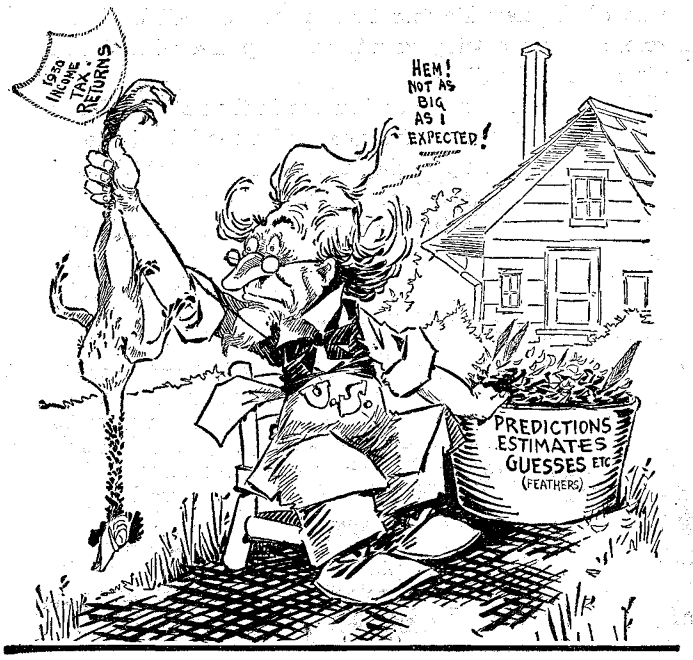
> "The year, it must be confessed, would have produced a very sizable deficit regardless of any care or prudence Congress might have exercised to avoid it.
>
> "It was inevitable that depression should have caused a sharp dropping-off of customs receipts, just as it was inevitable that depression should have materially reduced taxable incomes. The year has not only seen the sources of Federal revenue contracted, but the same economic forces which have brought about that contraction have served, on the other hand, to create unprecedented emergency demands on the Federal Treasury. In so far as these demands were legitimate and proper ones, the nation can accept the forthcoming deficit philosophically and with good grace.
>
> "But what must prove definitely galling about a half-billion-dollar deficit, more or less, is the thought that Congress, in the face of all fiscal danger signals, was willing to

sanction a mad and reckless and irresponsible policy of public spending.

"One might have supposed, from the insane manner in which Congress has lately been turning the Treasury inside out, that appropriations were drawn from some bottomless and inexhaustible mine instead of from the taxpayer's pocket."

PART of the $400,000,000 voted for various Federal relief measures—which does not include Farm Board spendings or veterans' loans—undoubtedly represents legitimate and proper spending. But, continues *The Tribune*—

> "The fact remains that Congress was willing, during the session which ended on March 4, to give an attentive and sympathetic ear to every unsound, imprudent, and ruthless plan of Treasury-raiding that was advanced. That is the tragedy which the taxpayer, as he proceeds to the business of replenishing the Treasury, will have slowly driven home to him."


1930 INCOME TAX RETURNS
HEM! NOT AS BIG AS I EXPECTED!
U.S.
PREDICTIONS ESTIMATES GUESSES ETC (FEATHERS)

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It Might Be Worse, Everything Considered

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

The Treasury reveals to the watchful Washington correspondents—to quote Franklyn Waltman, Jr., of the Baltimore *Sun*—that "the reduced income-tax receipts resulted from the returns on both corporation and individual incomes, but that the drop in individual incomes and losses under the capital gains tax provisions were chiefly responsible." And, continues this correspondent, the reduction in income-tax receipts is by no means the only thing worrying the Treasury:

> "Virtually every source of revenue has shown a shrinkage.
>
> "Customs receipts so far this year are $128,537,000 less than last; taxes on cigars, cigarets, and certain kinds of stamps have shrunk $39,018,000 over last year, and the government general miscellaneous revenue fund is down $41,292,000.
>
> "Postal receipts have dropt to such an extent that, despite the retrenchments being carried out, that department's operation so far this year has cost $29,016,000 more than last year."

WITHOUT any attempt to be an alarmist or to paint a gloomy picture, *The Wall Street Journal's* Washington correspondent, Mr. W. H. Grimes, goes to some length to show what the Government's present financial predicament is, and to suggest what is likely to be done about it. In the first place, he points out that, strange as it may seem, "it was not due to any tax increase that small taxpayers this year found themselves paying two or three times the amount they paid a year ago." For Congress put through a resolution temporarily cutting the normal tax rate from 1½ per cent. to ½ of one per cent. on taxes payable in 1930. This reduction was not continued the present year. So it came about that "many with reduced incomes paid higher taxes." And the fact remains that while last year's rebate was only temporary, "nevertheless this year is the first one since the war that any one paid higher taxes than in the previous year unless his income was higher or his exemptions reduced." And Mr. Grimes fears that further tax increases are in sight:

> "It is a little hard to see the basis for the claim that returning business prosperity will raise Federal revenues to a point where further tax increases will not be necessary.
>
> "Any one who can read income-tax statistics knows that the collections from income of 1928 and 1929 were boosted by profits from sale of securities and other assets which had large increase in value. It is hardly likely that profits from the same source will soon again be as large.
>
> "Another source of large revenue was from the tax on incomes of corporations. There will be serious question if the same profits can be expected at lower commodity-price levels. This is bound to be reflected in reduced individual incomes."

And this, too, "is only one side of the picture, for it does not take into account the prospect of increasing expenditures":

> "In addition to the natural upward trend of government costs, there is the prospect that the Federal Farm Board, whose expenditures account for more than half of the probable Treasury deficit, will need more money.
>
> "Heavy increases in expenditure of the Veterans Administration seem inevitable.
>
> "Emergency expenditures which resulted from Federal efforts to relieve distress probably will not be present again, but there are proposals for such things as a farm debenture, Federal aid to State employment agencies, expanded public building, and unemployment insurance, which will be costly."

OF course, it is too late to do anything about the deficit for the fiscal year 1931. But how about 1932? The possible steps to avoid a 1932 deficit are, according to this correspondent:

> "A tax increase to bring in additional revenue.
>
> "A suspension of sinking-fund payments, which would mean at least a temporary halt in reduction of the national debt.
>
> "A slashing of expenditures."

This writer agrees with the Congressmen above quoted that the next Congressional session will keep away from tax-revision. The most obvious way to avoid it "is by decreasing or suspending the sinking-fund payments which go into reduction of the national debt." Some money, we are told, "could be saved by a general program of careful government economy, but the total of this would be small in comparison with the total of all government expenditures."

This year's deficit "will be taken care of by borrowed money," but that can't be kept up indefinitely, for "borrowing money means increasing interest charges, and that means increased governmental expenditures." So "a tax raise is the final, if not immediate, answer."

If the next Congress does decide to raise more money from our incomes, it seems to Mr. Grimes that it will not enact any permanent revision of the tax law and that the situation could best be met "by passing a joint resolution raising certain rates on incomes of 1931 by so much as might be necessary to give the additional revenue needed."

And now to close on a more cheerful note. We find the Philadelphia *Bulletin* admitting that "the country is faced with an unavoidable combination of increased expenditures and diminishing returns." But, it insists, "the condition is temporary, and, therefore, holds no elements of alarm":

> "In normal times it will be possible to cut the garment of Federal outlay according to the cloth. If Uncle Sam is for the moment hard up, it is not to be forgotten that when the Treasury was on Easy Street it ameliorated present conditions by making a tremendous reduction in the public debt."

Hoover's Capture of Porto Rico

"AN AGED BEGGAR WOMAN evaded secret service guards, and begged the President for alms in Spanish. "The crowd shouted their approval as he grasped her hand.

"In another town a woman drest in black tried in vain to present a petition for clemency for her son in prison at Joliet, Illinois, but members of the President's party learned of her disappointment, sought her out, and comforted her with the assurance that the Department of Justice will take up her case."

These were two of the incidents marking President Hoover's visit to Porto Rico, we are told by Russell Gerould, correspondent of the Boston *Herald*. How the island took the President to its heart is described by the same writer:

> "For five hours, while his party passed over the magnificent highway from the port at Ponce to San Juan, the capital, hundreds of thousands of Porto Ricans welcomed him with shouts, music, salutes from cannon, and ringing cheers in Spanish and English.
>
> "His reception along the ninety-mile road left no doubt in the minds of his party as to the warm feeling of the islanders toward the United States.
>
> "In lonely mountain passes, secluded villages, lowland plains, and the capital and its suburbs, men and women from the humblest workers to the heads of the Government gave the President such an ovation as the island had never seen or heard.
>
> "Radio loud-speakers set up at the edge of the wilderness, church bells, and salutes from cannon announced the progress of the party from the coast. Seven successive villages tendered him ovations en route. One hundred thousand San Juan school children in school uniforms welcomed him to the city with flags and banners, calling upon him to continue to work for their health and education."

To this warm acclaim President Hoover had come after hard and stormy months at Washington.

Deciding to take a vacation, the first in more than a year, he announced that he would arrange his holiday so as to examine at first hand the problems of our Caribbean possessions, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Accompanied by Secretary of War Hurley, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, and other aids, he boarded the battle-ship *Arizona* at Old Point Comfort, on March 19. Eagerly the President entered upon the rôle of vacationist, we are told by the correspondents who went with him.

"Mr. Hoover's change from a busy business man to a gentleman of elegant leisure was not only quick but quite complete," notes J. Russell Young, of the Washington *Star*. "The very way in which he held his old pipe between his teeth as he looked out on the water suggested the vacationist rather than the worker."

But if the President left behind him the problems of acute economic depression, he found the same specters awaiting him on Porto Rico's shore. From the Governor, Theodore Roosevelt, son of the only other President to visit the island, he learned how the increase in population to 1,543,913, or 449 persons to the square mile, has made it difficult for the people to sustain themselves. Added to this are health problems, undernourishment of children, and the menace of tuberculosis. Again, the island still is suffering from the effects of the 1928 hurricane.

Landing at Ponce, on March 23, "like a conquering hero of old," as Paul J. McGahan describes it in the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* the President found "a city gaily bedecked with banners, flags, and flowers." Mayor Emilio Fagot, in his address of welcome, praised the Hoover Administration's accomplishments in Porto Rico's behalf, and exprest the hope that the island might soon be accorded statehood.

To this Mr. Hoover made a friendly, but non-committal, reply, writes Theodore C. Wallen, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "reading from notes in his upturned hat, which he held in his hand." They couldn't hear him, "but the crowd cheered anyway."

Then began the triumphal ninety-mile ride to San Juan, with the President and Mr. Roosevelt leading a cavalcade of twenty-two automobiles through mountain passes and over the lowlands.

After sleeping in the ancient palace of the Spanish governors, the President visited the Legislature, the next day, and then delivered to a crowd of 3,000 in front of the Capitol the only prepared address of his visit. In it, Mr. Wallen tells us, "he urged the people to a new independence—economic independence—and pledged support of the United States to that end."

Acme

A Battle-Ship for Peace and Quiet

That's the choice Mr. Hoover made for his vacation. Here he is being greeted by Capt. C. S. Freeman of the "Arizona."

Returning to Ponce by another route, he received the same enthusiastic reception accorded the day before, with school children predominating. Crowds cheered him until the booming twenty-one-gun salute of the *Arizona* announced that the President was back on board.

Arriving at St. Thomas, the principal one of the Virgin Islands group, on March 25, Mr. Hoover participated in a parade and a round of visits, and conferred with the incoming and outgoing Governors, Paul M. Pearson and Capt. Waldo Evans, U. S. N. Here again he met the problem of economic depression. One solution for it, suggested in a memorial presented to him, was that prohibition of the liquor traffic be repealed for the islands.

After a few hours' visit, Mr. Hoover boarded the *Arizona* for the four-day run home.

A majority of papers seem pleased that Mr. Hoover seized this opportunity for a rest, for, as the New Haven *Journal-Courier* remarks, "whatever differences there may be as to the career of Mr. Hoover as President, there is none as regards his right to a vacation."

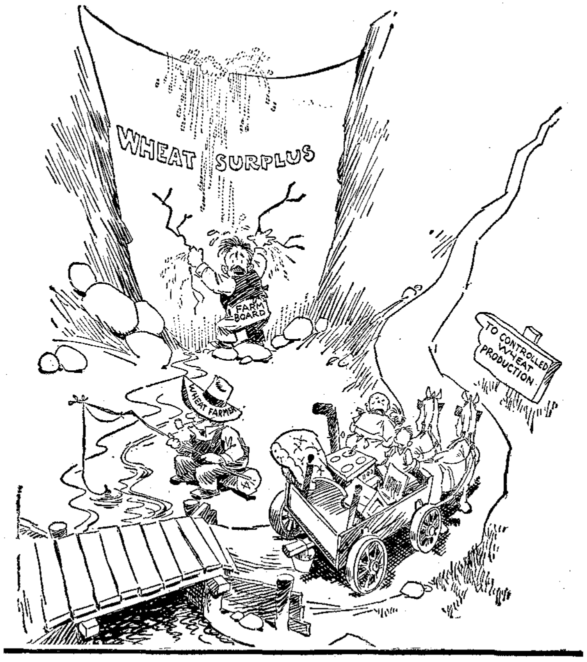
To the Indianapolis *News* this departure from Washington is an optimistic sign—"it will be taken as an indication of his belief that the country is convalescing from economic unsettlement."

"If nothing else," says the Hartford *Courant*, "the visit has served a useful purpose in reminding that the problem of Porto Rico is also the problem of the United States."

International Newsreel

New Chairman

Of the Farm Board, James C. Stone of Kentucky.



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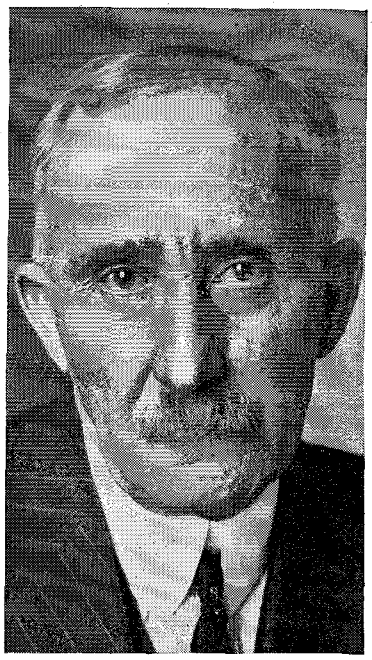
To the Hills, Men! The Dam Won't Hold Much Longer

—Carlisle in the New York "Herald Tribune."



Underwood

New Member

Of the Board, Sam H. Thompson of Illinois.

A CARTOONIST'S VIEW OF THE WHEAT PROBLEM AND TWO OF THE MEN STRUGGLING TO SOLVE IT

End of the Fight to Hold Up Wheat

METAPHORICAL DYNAMITE CRASHES in Washington and Chicago, and reverberates from coast to coast in hundreds of editorial pages, set off by a detonator of twenty words:

"The Federal Farm Board will not authorize the Grain Stabilization Corporation to make stabilization purchases from the 1931 wheat crop."

Down plunges the price of wheat, and up seethes a furious debate. Out come the clubs of a thousand Farm Board foes. Defenders rush in, to be sure, but many of them land backhand blows by declaring the stabilization plan should have been dropt long ago.

There is loud talk at Washington of scrapping the board at the next session of Congress and substituting new farm-relief legislation.

Some observers believe that the surplus wheat problem will assume even greater importance in the 1932 Presidential campaign than it had in 1928.

Thus the great economic experiment which the Hoover Administration launched in 1929 to put agriculture on its feet is entering a new and more violent phase.

The fix in which the Farm Board finds itself, brought about as a result of purchasing huge stocks of wheat to stabilize the market, is explained by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> "It was disclosed that the board will have all of 275,000,000 bushels on its hands by July 1, when all its contracts are kept; that this wheat has cost the board on an average of 92 cents a bushel; that this is 31 cents above the world price, and that, therefore, it stands to lose about $85,000,000 on this grain. Moreover, it is costing the board 1½ cents a bushel a month for storage.
>
> "Furthermore, the board is nearing the end of its $500,000,000 appropriations. It has about $50,000,000 on hand, with $100,000,000 available July 1.
>
> "Foreign nations are insisting that American wheat shall not be dumped abroad, or they will enforce trade reprisals. It was under these conditions that the Farm Board made its announcement, in the hope of inducing spring wheat farmers in the Northwest to reduce acreage."

FARMERS may or may not reduce acreage, but the announcement did have the immediate effect of reducing prices, we are told by the same dispatch:

> "The official announcement that government support of wheat prices will be abandoned at the end of the current crop year precipitated a wave of speculative selling in Chicago, which swept quotations in the deferred futures 2¼ to 2¾ cents a bushel under Saturday's last prices to the lowest levels since 1895.
>
> "July wheat touched 59½ cents, and September 60 cents. Old crop months were comparatively unaffected, as stabilization operations are still under way in the near months, which lost from ⅛ to ¼ cents.
>
> "The most spectacular fluctuations occurred in the hitherto inactive June wheat delivery, which dropt 12 cents on selling orders said to have originated in New York, touching 65 cents at the low point and closing at 67 cents for a net loss of 10 cents a bushel.
>
> "The all-time low for July wheat, in 1895, was 50½ cents. Cash wheat sold in that year as low as 47⅛.
>
> "In some quarters it was predicted that wheat eventually would drop to 50 cents a bushel."

As for the explosion in Washington, a demand went up for the abolition of the board at the next session of Congress, substituting new farm-relief legislation along the lines of the export debenture and the equalization fee. As the correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us:

> "While President Hoover presumably is in opposition to such ventures as the equalization fee or the export debenture to stabilize crop prices, certain administration leaders in Congress frankly discust to-day the probability of the enactment of one of these measures in the next session. Among them were Senator Watson, the floor leader, and Senators McNary of Oregon and Dickinson of Iowa.
>
> "The collapse of the stabilization plan is expected to have a depressing effect on other farm products, with the Republican party already facing unrest in the West. The political aspects

are being carefully weighed by the party Senators, who, with an eye to the 1932 election, are preparing to get behind some substitute plan."

ATTACKS on the Farm Board were made by Senators George W. Norris and William E. Borah, members of the group of Senate Progressives who already had the board under fire. Senator Borah declared that the wheat surplus should be "sent to China or destroyed," says the *Times* correspondent.

Before tuning in on editorial opinions on this action of the Farm Board, it may be well to sketch some of the developments that preceded it.

Just before the statement was made ending purchases for stabilization, the board had shifted helmsmen.

Out stept Alexander Legge, "a big, lumbering man with kindly, squinting eyes in a massive head"—as he is described by the Washington *News*—giving up his $12,000 Farm Board chairmanship and all the turmoil that went with it, to return to the comparative peacefulness of his $100,000 job with the International Harvester Company.

Into the chairmanship briskly strode the President's new appointee, James C. Stone of Kentucky, an immaculately drest, heavily built man of good height, with brown eyes, graying hair, and a gray, close-cropped mustache.

A new member of the board, named by the President, we also read, is Sam H. Thompson of Illinois, tall, thin, sixty-seven-year-old President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"FARM Relief Quackery Flops" is the blunt caption on a Philadelphia *Record* editorial, which says:

> "The short history of the Farm Board has been packed with data of economic devastation, and all it has produced is an admonition (which to the farmers must sound almost like a taunt) to 'Raise Less Wheat.'"

"The Farm Board has engaged in a costly and foolish experiment," asserts the Washington *Post*, expressing the view of many papers. The fact that "we have come to the end of a costly and foredoomed experiment in artificial price-fixing" by the discontinuance of stabilization operations is "good news," says *The Boston News Bureau*—

> "Whatever happens, the 1931 wheat crop will move in a free market, governed by world wheat conditions—and that is a salutary return to sound business practise. Ultimately the law of supply and demand will effect a sure and lasting readjustment of the wheat situation."

"Altho the farmers may send up a cry of protest against the curtailment of their subsidies," says the Hartford *Times*, "the board has abandoned its Socialism none too soon."

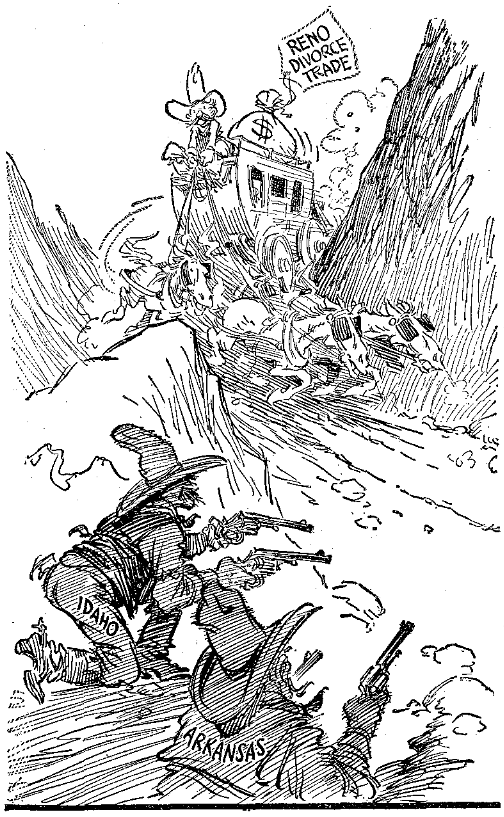
To the New York *Herald Tribune*, the "Farm Board's statement of its plans with respect to the 1931 wheat crop combines straight thinking and plain speaking." This paper does not agree with those that fear the board may reverse its policy, as in the past. It reasons thus:

> "To-day the two most powerful arguments are ranged squarely on the side of non-stabilization. They are, first, the fact that a policy of wheat buying by the Government would physically swamp the already overflowing storage facilities of the country; and, second, that the board hasn't the funds to see it through another season of price stabilization."

Reno's New Rivals

DAZZLED BY THE GOLDEN HARVEST Reno has been reaping as the nation's "divorce capital," Arkansas and Idaho have decided to "muscle in" on this most lucrative "racket."

Nevada, with its requirement of only ninety days' residence before a divorce application could be filed, handled more than 2,000 cases annually, and this meant, in hotel bills, lawyers' fees, and other items, an estimated yearly addition of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 to the money spent in Reno.



Back to the Old Wild West Days

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

Arkansas and Idaho, inspired by the example of the Sage Brush State, have now passed laws squaring their own residential requirements for divorce seekers with Nevada's; and Nevada has promptly countered by reducing its requirement to six weeks. It has also modified its law to provide closed-door hearings, and other protection against excessive publicity. Says a Reno dispatch to the Newark *Evening News:*

> "Reno attorneys are apprehensive of the Arkansas law, but they are consoled by the fact that it will take a year at least before the machinery there is in working order. They realize that Arkansas is two days closer to the Atlantic coast, and that it has two attractive cities, but the fact that the Nevada statutes are well known in Eastern law offices is held as one of the features that will result in a continuation of the march to Reno."

WHAT Arkansas and Idaho will now do to put Hot Springs and Boise on equal terms with Reno has not been announced. But the editorial writers of other States are discussing the situation with a good deal of interest, and not always in complimentary terms. "Are we coming to mail-order divorces?" asks the Detroit *Free Press*, which adds: "Already, without the assistance of mail-order courts, American divorces rank numerically second to those of Soviet Russia." "If other States join the competition," comments the Albany *Evening News*, "eventually there will be State radio broadcasts setting forth the advantages of divorce in each State." "Competition in the field of business grows more intense every year; but what are we to think of the growing competition in the divorce business?" asks the New Haven *Journal-Courier*.

"Capitalizing broken hearts, or broken vows, if that is the better phrase, has the appearance of a gruesome business," thinks the Toledo *Blade;* and in an editorial headed "Competition Is the Life of Divorce Trade Also," the San Francisco *Chronicle* comments as follows:

> "Nevada is experiencing the difficulties that attend the change to mass production.
>
> "Under the three months' law divorces were manufactured in quantity and at comparatively short notice. But the industry still had a basis in individual craftsmanship. The new six-week law switches to the principle that filled American roads with flivvers.
>
> "Quick sales and small profits is the slogan.
>
> "One can sympathize with the Reno protest that a single member of the divorce colony on a six weeks' schedule will not be so profitable to the grocers and the garage men. But against this is the prospect of many more members. That is the advantage of mass production."

Staggering Statistics on Unemployment

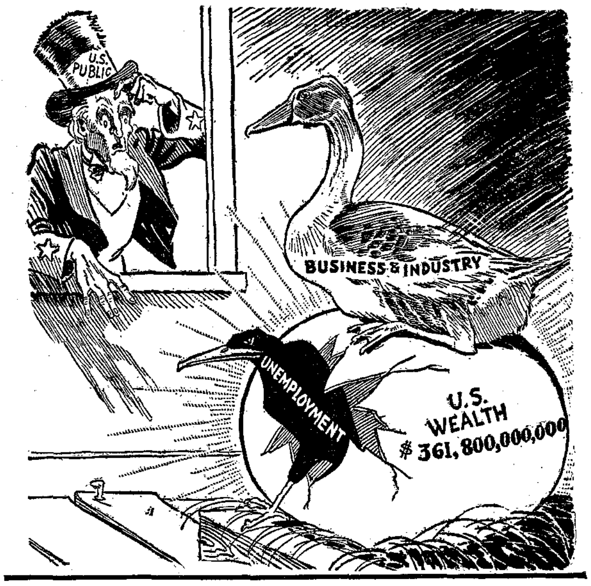
"THESE FIGURES ARE STAGGERING. "They mean that at least 20,000,000 persons are directly affected."

Six million and fifty thousand actually unemployed in this country! Secretary Lamont, of the Department of Commerce, makes no attempt to sugar-coat this bitter pill, says David Lawrence in his Consolidated Press dispatch.

The sting of these statistics leads Senators Connally of Texas, quoted above, Borah of Idaho, and Wheeler of Montana to call for an extra session of Congress for the application of immediate palliatives.

Their plea is supported by the People's Lobby, headed by Prof. John Dewey, and the progressive Washington *News*, editorial spokesman for the Scripps-Howard group. Says *The News:*

> "The idea that this emergency can be met by private relief funds has been disproved. Contrary to general belief, the National Red Cross is not distributing unemployment relief, and does not plan to do so. Private relief funds in most cities will be exhausted by April 1.
>
> "Now that the Government has revised its facts as to the emergency, President Hoover should stand ready to revise his policy by a special session of Congress and necessary relief appropriations."



A Queer Hatch from a Golden Egg
—Doyle in the Philadelphia "Record."

DESPITE these calls for desperate remedies, the conviction seems to be crystallizing in the press of the country that political medicine can not cure industrial maladies. Papers of such divergent outlook as the New York *Times*, *American*, and *Journal of Commerce*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Washington *Post*, St. Louis *Star*, Omaha *World-Herald*, all remain skeptical of the value of solutions undertaken by legislators.

A special census of some nineteen leading cities, with populations totaling 20,638,981, or about one-sixth of the country, was made by Secretary Lamont, who employed 4,700 enumerators, making a house-to-house canvass. Among the results certain interesting facts stand out, according to a summary in the Baltimore *Sun:*

> "The greatest proportional unemployment was in Detroit, where the 174,527 found jobless there represented 11.1 of the total population of the city, and 25.5 per cent. of those enumerated last April as regularly gainful workers.
>
> "Cleveland was second on the list, with 99,233 jobless in January, which was 11 per cent. of the city's population and 25.1 per cent. of the city's gainful workers.
>
> "Chicago, with 369,990 unemployed, also had a ratio equal to 11 per cent. of the city's population. The number of gainful workers there has not been tabulated yet.
>
> "Philadelphia had 212,051 jobless, which was equal to 10.9 per cent. of the population and 23.8 per cent. of the city's gainful workers.
>
> "In numbers, New York City had the greatest volume of jobless. In the boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, and Manhattan those without jobs totaled 470,928. It was notable that while the jobless of Manhattan represented 9 per cent. of the population, the jobless in Brooklyn were only 8 per cent. of the population, while the unemployed of up-town Bronx equaled only 7.7 per cent. of the population. The total in the three boroughs of layoff or part-time workers was 61,554."

It is something of a shock to be told, admits the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, that one worker in four in Cleveland has lost his job; but instead of lamenting, it is time to formulate plans for prevention:

> "The new enumeration hurls another argument against the classic contention that diversified industries save a city from extreme unemployment.
>
> "The three most afflicted cities now are Chicago, highly diversified, with an enormous distributing industry supplementing its manufacturing; Detroit, with one dominating industry, and Cleveland, which one used to think was diversified enough to help. Industrial salvation by diversification is another yardstick which must be scrapped or redesigned in the face of changing conditions.
>
> "Stabilization is the hope that emerges from this grim survey of industrial gloom. Control of production to meet the market, consideration of the social effect of new machinery, acceptance of the fact that the 'quota' theory has been overdone, that production can not be endlessly expanded from year to year without glutting consumption unless we provide an equivalent number of new consumers with consuming pocketbooks—these are some of the factors to be considered ere we acquire stabilization of prosperity and an end of unemployment crises.
>
> "It is no simple prescription. It means long, hard study, the scrapping of much tradition, a new openmindedness on the part of industrial and political leaders.
>
> "It is a challenge to the best brains and the highest courage of American industry. But it is a challenge that must be met.
>
> "The alternative is disaster."

IN this attitude, the more conservative editorial opinion concurs. The Washington *Evening Star* finds no comfort in the thought that "the worst is over."

> "The knowledge that the worst is over is scant comfort if it means that the climb to another peak must be followed by a descent even more rapid, and to lower levels, than the last.
>
> "The chief problem before the nation to-day is to fill up the swamps and morasses of depression in advance, and to prevent the repetition of such figures as those just revealed."

The New York *Times* is frankly dubious concerning any remedies Congress might propose. The best hope for the unemployed, it thinks, lies "in the slow recovery of business which seems to be under way, without any help (or hindrance) from a Congress which would be sure to do more speechifying than legislating."

"Men in office are still disposed," says Mr. Hearst's *American*, to talk the dead language of any earlier economy. Planlessness in industry, says this daily, has created more unemployment "than the evil machinations of ruthless monopolies." Here is the "lesson of the depression":

> "The key to national progress lies in a coordinated effort to plan far ahead in order to minimize the fluctuations between prosperity and depression.
>
> "This enlightened policy calls for the political courage to frown upon excesses during booms, which precede depressions. In Paul M. Warburg's homely phrase, the corrective for depression is 'to sit on the bulge' during the earlier phase of prosperity.
>
> "There is a growing need for voluntary cooperation between Government and industry in the direction of rational coordination and planning.
>
> "That is the outstanding lesson of the depression—and it should not be forgotten as soon as recovery gets more fully under way."

International photograph

Convicts' "Country Club" after the Blow-up

The dining-room of the Illinois "model pen" at Stateville after it had been wrecked by riot and flames. "Almost any spark is sufficient," says the New York "Herald Tribune," "to set off the vast magazine of emotional explosives which is a prison population."

"Prisoners Don't Like Penitentiaries"

"BACK TO YOUR CELLS, BOYS! . . . Get back or we'll fire!"

A chorus of jeers was the answer. Warden Henry C. Hill of the Illinois State Prison at Joliet stood unarmed in the prison yard of the spick and span new Stateville Penitentiary.

The new "model pen" factories were burning. Inmates had poured cans of gasoline on inflammable materials.

Guards fired low into the mass of elbowing convicts. Three fell.

The leaders of the riot, hints the South Bend *Tribune*, were from Chicago.

William M. Hart, a reporter for the Joliet *Herald-News*, graphically depicts, in an Associated Press dispatch, the inferno-like chaos:

> "The other convicts weakened, and the backbone of the riot was broken with the use of probably ten guns in the hands of guards and police.
>
> "The Warden did not use his gun, but led his detail in the shooting of tear bombs, which appeared to be mainly responsible for subduing the rioting men.
>
> "The shouting and din had been terrific for two hours.
>
> "The convicts were like so many maniacs.
>
> "They curst and screamed and ran about like animals, and to add to the wildness of the scene, flames were leaping skyward from a half dozen buildings inside the prison walls, shedding thick rolls of smoke and showering sparks."

"I STILL say it was murder!" Before the legislative committee seeking the causes of the Joliet riots so testified the Rev. George L. Whitmeyer, a prison chaplain, who has been ousted after he was accused of fanning the inmates' discontent with the alleged autocratic power of the State Parole Board.

> "They let the prisoners get out, and then killed them. I had been told by inmates about the expected break, and I told Captain Davenport and Captain Carpenter (officers of the prison guards). They said they would be ready for it. I asked them not to shoot to kill, and they laughed."

But there is little sympathy for the mutinous prisoners in the daily press. To many editors, the newer humanitarianism smacks of foolhardy sentimentalism. New systems of "pampering" seem more dangerous than old methods of rigorous punishment.

This contrast between new and old is emphasized by the Minneapolis *Journal:*

> "Antiquated Joliet Penitentiary, for decades cited by penal reformers as all that a State Prison should not be, was the scene last Saturday of a mutiny, effectively quelled. That uprising could be explained—indeed, was explained by apologists for the mutineers—as the natural reaction of men made desperate by confinement in an institution that should have been replaced a generation ago.
>
> "But only five miles away from Joliet Penitentiary is Illinois' new Stateville Prison, built as a model, with structures clean, well lighted, well ventilated and, considering their purpose, reasonably comfortable and attractive. Living conditions at Stateville normally are scarcely worse than those imposed on volunteer soldiers dwelling in barracks only a generation or so ago. And the tasks for inmates, it seems, have been no more arduous than those performed by many honest freemen for their daily keep.
>
> "Yet just four days after the Joliet mutiny, the 1,800 convicts in the new Stateville Prison rebelled, rioted, and set the place on fire, and were subdued only after three of their number had been shot, one fatally.
>
> "Make life easier in prisons? Life in prisons has been made immeasurably easier in the last thirty years, but the mutinous spirit has grown in direct ratio with the increase of privileges and liberties inside prison walls."

THE only moral to draw, for this Minneapolis daily, is that "prisoners don't like penitentiaries." Despite the fact that at Stateville, according to a published statement of Warden Hill, radio equipment was accessible to every prisoner, with talking motion-pictures, leisure hours, athletic sports, and uncensored newspapers, criminals don't like prisons. A swing of the pendulum of opinion against sentimentalism, and the coddling and pampering of criminals, is echoed in the press. The Topeka *State Journal* does not mince words:

> "While we spend millions to build prisons to house the criminal who is apprehended, caught, convicted and sentenced, England is selling her prisons because she has no use for them.
>
> "While we hasten to pass laws to coddle the offender, England exacts stern justice, quickly and surely.
>
> "Our prisons are overcrowded, yet a vast throng of criminals are not imprisoned.
>
> "We build new, model institutions, we enact laws to extend the prisoner every opportunity to redeem himself and become a useful member of society.
>
> "If he does not corrupt our law enforcing and administering officials and is caught, convicted, sentenced and actually taken to prison, he destroys the shelter we have erected for him, takes possession of the institutions until overcome by force, and demands a parole board that will give him his liberty."

THE Cincinnati *Times-Star* is even more outspoken:

> "We can draw but two morals. Men who lead prison riots do not like confinement—also buck-passing juries of sentimentalists, by giving life imprisonment instead of the death penalty to murderers of the worst type, are creating a dangerous problem for other people to handle."

45099

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

A frame-up often presents a sad picture.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

Poor old Alfonso just totters from one victory to another.—*Beaumont Enterprise.*

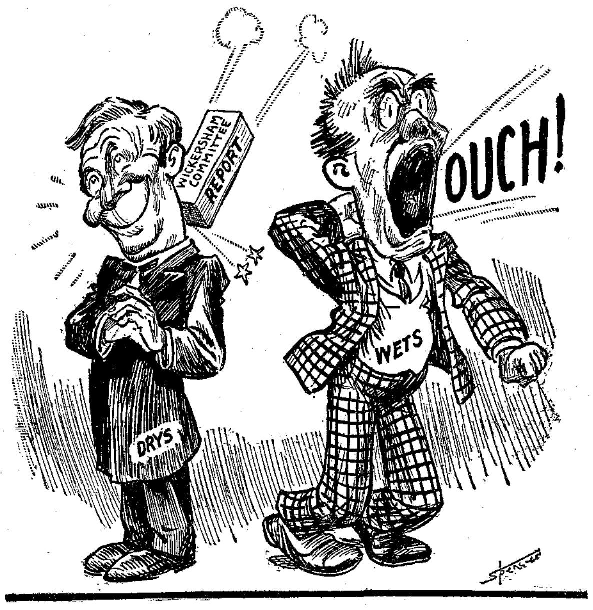
A gangster isn't all bad. Occasionally he eliminates a gangster.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The greatest sources of income in America are oil-fields, mines, forests, and tonsils.—*Los Angeles Times.*

Then, too, the world will make a beaten path to your door if you produce better clap-trap.—*Chattanooga Times.*

You don't realize the lifting power of yeast until you compare the prices of wheat and bread.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

A sporting-goods catalog says: "A good shoe is a big help to a pugilist." A good sock is also.—*Southern Lumberman.*



Mr. Wickersham Says the Way They Took It Surprized Him!

—Spencer in the Omaha "World-Herald."

New York City is facing a water shortage. Perhaps the authorities can persuade bootleggers to use less in their liquor.—*Judge.*

About the hardest job in next year's campaign will be that of trying to lead the Democratic donkey to water.—*Louisville Times.*

There is some question in our mind whether government in Peru is a republic, a military autocracy, or a Ferris wheel.—*Detroit News.*

Alas! By the time a man outgrows Santa Claus, he believes rich men are eager to let him share in a sure thing.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

Another need of the times is a typewriter that will make a noncommittal wiggle when you aren't sure about the spelling.—*Lancaster New Era.*

Congress adjourned, many have returned home to repair their political fences. They've had lots of experience in wire-pulling, but may find only post-holes left.—*B'nai B'rith Messenger (Los Angeles).*

Like an egg, a supposedly hard-boiled man is generally yellow inside.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

The question now troubling a lot of people is whether the late spring in stock prices betokens an early fall.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

Mr. Ripley tells of a Sadhu who rolled on the ground from Tibet to India. When he arrived he must have been a sad hue.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Europe is reported to be keen for a revival of prosperity in the United States, so that it can borrow some money.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Things could have been much worse. Suppose the apple crop had failed and the unemployed couldn't find anything to sell but spinach?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Henry Ford says a dollar will now buy from 50 to 75 per cent. more than it would before it became 100 per cent. harder to get.—*Fort Myers (Fla.) Tropical News.*

An acquaintance dropt in to opine that Senator Borah must stand in great fear of death, because that would mean joining the great silent majority.—*Ohio State Journal.*

It is against the law to say anything snooty about a bank. You might start a run and cause a bank to fail before the directors have had time to borrow all the assets.—*The Unemployed (New York).*

The opposite of setting-up exercises is skating.—*Oil City Derrick.*

New collegiate fad is a sweater with wise-cracks woven into it. Knit wit.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Another good way to get an education by mail is to get on a sucker list.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

When a budding genius asks an editor for "candid criticism," what he means is "candied."—*Beaumont Journal.*

We are told of a man who fell asleep in a dentist's chair while having a tooth drilled. He felt bored, of course.—*Punch.*

What could be more enjoyable these fine mornings than the daily dozen—unless it's the daily dozin'.—*Los Angeles Times.*

What the stock market needs, according to the long traders, is a Moses and plenty of bull rushes.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

It's easy to make silver worth two dollars an ounce. You just hammer it into the shape of a gravy-ladle.—*El Paso Herald.*

The chief trouble seems to be that bad people won't respect a good law if good people don't respect a bad one.—*Austin American.*

Some employers seem to think that the best way to keep people warm these chilly days is to fire them.—*The Unemployed.*

And regardless of unemployment in other lines, it is cheering to think that Mrs. Willebrandt's fruit juices are working night and day.—*Judge.*

New York's regular force has been augmented by 8,500 extra detectives and patrolmen. Now let a bank robber try to break a traffic law.—*Life.*

Twelve hundred New Yorkers, it develops, have asked to be taken along on Sir Hubert Wilkins's submarine trip to the North Pole. We didn't realize there were that many judges left.—*New York Evening Post.*

People expect too much of Hoover, anyhow. Of what use is an engineer when the locomotive is off the track?—*The Unemployed.*

"What," asks a puzzled correspondent of the medical-advice column, "is the best time for a cold plunge?" Some other, we think.—*Boston Herald.*

Nevada's big problem now is to make divorce easy enough to attract the customers and hard enough to support the hotels and hat shops.—*Harrisburg News.*

We haven't any very constructive thought about what should be done to clean up Chicago, altho we have an idea that a spot-remover might help.—*Boston Herald.*

Penology is the science of crowding 1,800 men into a prison built for 800, and then holding investigations to find out why they do not like it.—*San Diego Union.*

If Great Britain is going to do justice to its Indians, a great load will be lifted from the American mind. We may even get time to do justice to ours.—*The New Yorker.*

Alfonso isn't the only man who realizes that uneasy rests the head that wears a crown. There is also the man who has just come from the dentist.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

The *Los Angeles* was theoretically destroyed in a sham-battle during recent Navy maneuvers. And it is reported that a Scotch member of the crew has tried to collect his life insurance.—*Judge.*

The Austro-German Tariff Torpedo

WITH A TORPEDO-LIKE HISS the sudden and unexpected announcement of a customs agreement between Germany and Austria shoots from beneath the unsettled seas of European politics to spread consternation and alarm.

Panicky French editors see in it the ultimate accomplishment of the political union between the two countries, which is generally known as the *Anschluss*. And, they say, "war must inevitably follow."

A press poll made by cable of the French, German, and Austrian press by THE LITERARY DIGEST reveals that in France only mistrust, suspicion, and dread in general have been aroused by the Austro-German accord, which the *Petit Parisien* avers is—

> "Presented artfully as a contribution toward economic rapprochement attempted vainly at Geneva, as one of the principal points of the Pan-European program.
>
> "But under the veil of the modesty of this preamble it appears clearly to be the economic *Anschluss* sought by the two Germanic Powers, possibly with future political attachment in view."

WHEN it is remembered that France is a close friend of Jugo-Slavia, and has lately smoothed away many differences by its naval accord with Italy, it is interesting to read the suggestion of the Paris *Journal*, hinting at an international move to block the Austro-German plan:

> "The Austro-German initiative should furnish the occasion for Italy and Jugo-Slavia to find sentiments of solidarity uniting the European Powers interested in maintaining the present status. Is not that the only solid basis for the New Europe?"

Says the Conservative Paris *Figaro:*

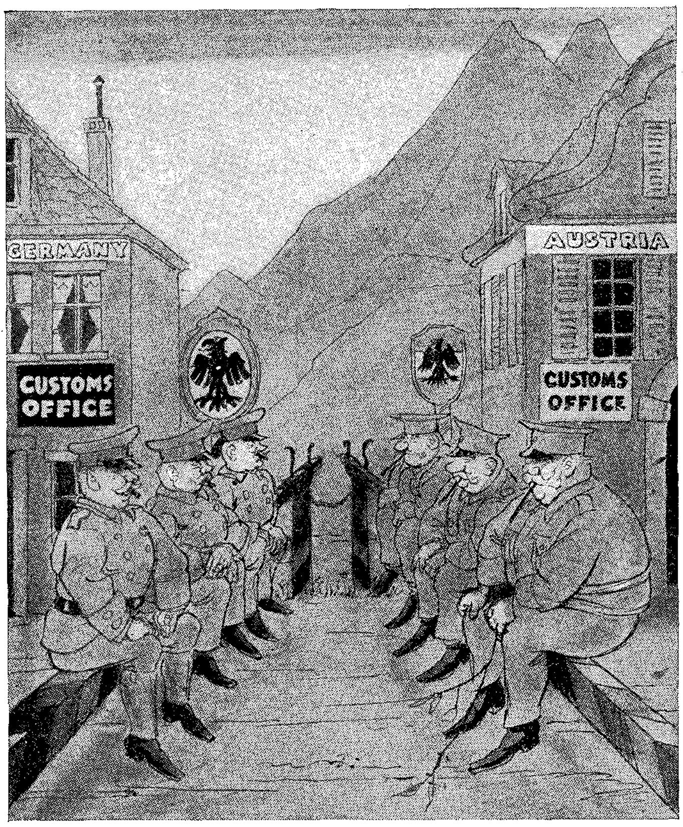
> "Germany and Austria pretend that they never intended to conclude an exclusive union, leaving to their neighbors the possibility of participating in the benefits of this rapprochement.
>
> "But neither Berlin nor Vienna could seriously believe that Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia would accept this offer.
>
> "If they accepted, we know the result: Germany would realize a Mittel Europa such as she so ardently desired during the last war."

This "economic marriage of Germany with a neighbor so geographically reduced—7,000,000 inhabitants—that she can hardly be seen on the post-war map, can not bring the Reich any economic advantages," asserts the Nationalist Paris *Petit Bleu*. But, on the other hand, "it is a first-class political victory from the view-point of the Teuton union." In fact, this daily adds, "it is purely and simply the absorption of Austria." According to the Paris *Matin:*

> "Germany recently has been seeking to reestablish economic and political accord with France.
>
> "It was a saintly idea. Unfortunately, German diplomats often go astray."

The paper usually called the semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, has this reproach for Austria:

> "Austria risks the loss of the confidence of those who voluntarily respected her loyalty. The two governments which deliberately engaged in this singular adventure should have taken into account the feelings of those Powers which have a right and a duty to see that Austria keeps her engagements.
>
> "The fact that this accord was revealed on the eve of the meeting of the European Union Committee at Paris suffices to characterize it as a maneuver directed at the economic and political equilibrium of the Continent."



Why They Worry

German and Austrian Customs Officers: "This German-Austrian tariff union may be a good idea, but what about our jobs?"
—"Jugend" (Munich).

AMONG other Paris newspapers polled by cable by THE LITERARY DIGEST is the Nationalist *Journal des Débats*, which is sure that "Germany and Austria never would have taken the initiative in such an accord preparing for the [illegible]*schluss* if we still occupied [illegible] Rhineland." Likewise, [illegible] hot-headed Royalist [illegible] *Française* cries aloud that "[illegible] abominable evacuation of the Rhineland caused the Hitler explosion and furnishes to-day the Zollverein preceding the *Anschluss*—in other words, a Mittel Europa or, clearly speaking, inevitable war."

To bring about their repentance, thinks the Catholic Republican *Echo de Paris*, it would suffice to deprive Germany and Austria of the French credits largely sustaining them economically. On the other hand, the Socialist leader in the French Parliament, Leon Blum, pooh-poohs French panic in a leading article contributed to a Socialist daily, *Le Populaire*.

Turning to the German press, we find the Conservative *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* declaring in caustic tone:

> "Only if Berlin and Vienna remain firm, and fearlessly defend their right to self-help within the framework of their existing obligations, may they hope to lead Europe out of its dangerous torpidity. Since nobody else wants to rebuild Mittel Europa's economy, Mittel Europa takes the first step to reconstruct her own economy."

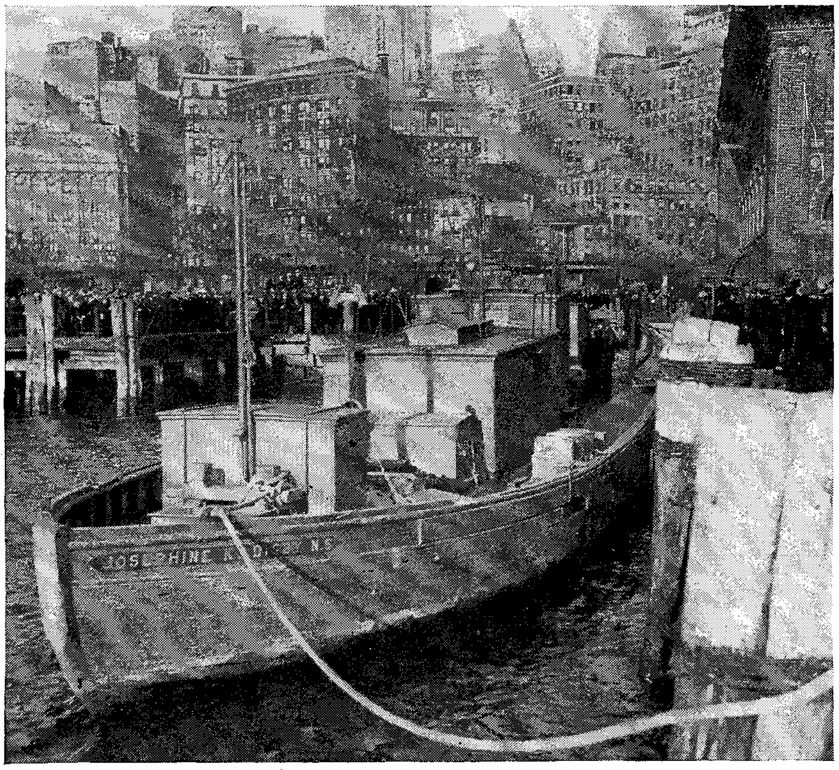
RATHER cynical is the Socialist Berlin *Vorwaerts*:

> "If the contemplated German-Austrian customs union denotes the beginning of the United States of Europe, the future historian must report that the unification of Europe started with a nice crash. The Nationalist press abroad is agitating against an allegedly intended treaty violation, while the Nationalist press at home is cursing such unprecedented interference."

THE LITERARY DIGEST's cable poll of the German press also reveals amazement that French editors and those of Czecho-Slovakia should see in the Austro-German accord a movement nearer the *Anschluss*. Thus, the Liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

"We venture paradoxically to tell the Frenchmen and the Czechs that the German-Austrian agreement signifies the end of the *Anschluss* question. Schober recognized the unfeasibility of Austria's fusion with Germany, so he wants to realize the idea of making Austria—with its back leaning on Germany—the middleman between Central Europe and Southeastern Europe."

In Austria practically all the press stanchly defend the accord. Austrian Socialists, says the Socialist *Arbeiter Zeitung*, are the Parliamentary Opposition to the Ender-Schober Government, "but in a matter involving the prosperity of the Austrian people, the Socialist party does not ask what government is momentarily in power. Therefore we unreservedly support the tariff union." The European Powers, especially Czecho-Slovakia, remarks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, "must appreciate Austria's desperate economic situation," and it adds:



Keystone photograph

In Strange Haven

The "Josephine K." of Digby, Nova Scotia, is seen here, far from her home berth, with the towering heights of lower Manhattan in the background.

"The League of Nations' late economic conference issued a memorandum urging a customs union such as Germany and Austria are seeking to establish. Extension of the economic sphere has never been classed as a capital crime."

Former Chancellor Seipel's clerical *Reichspost* avers:

"As outlined, the Vienna protocol plan is certain to encounter difficulties on the international forum. The Powers can not accuse Germany and Austria of disloyalty, because they openly informed the world of their intentions."

Very illuminating is the comment of *Neues Wiener Tagblatt:*

"Austria primarily is interested in Czecho-Slovakia's opposition. It is a foregone conclusion that Austria's orientation toward Germany will displease Prague, because the new road counters the politico-commercial ideas and ambitions of Doctor Benes.

"This leader of Czecho-Slovakia's foreign policies long has attempted unsuccessfully to form an economic little entente. Since Czecho-Slovakia can not offer a large market for Southeast Europe's grain, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania are seeking markets such as Germany and Austria offer. If commercial-political developments of Central Europe lean toward the Berlin-Vienna program, Czecho-Slovakia is isolated."

Canada Stirred by the Killing of Captain Cluett

"NOTHING MORE OR LESS THAN MURDER on the high seas! . . ."

The clergyman's voice was indignant.

Snow and frost had converted the little Nova Scotia seaport village into a Christmas-card scene, but despite the weather, its entire population of seafaring folk thronged the little church.

They were burying Capt. William P. Cluett, of the *Josephine K.*, a motor-vessel of some 70 tons register. The United States Coast Guard patrol had fired on her off Ambrose Lightship, New York Harbor, and seized her as a rum-runner, and Captain Cluett had been killed.

"A fine churchman, thoroughgoing and well instructed, a good husband and father, a good friend and a master mariner—" such was the tribute of Maj. Rev. W. E. Ryder.

His indignation was echoed by a murmur of the entire population, widely played up by the Canadian press, and is still reverberating in the newspapers of our Northern neighbor.

Altho our Coast Guard board has exonerated the crew of the patrol boat, and has said that the Canadian rum-runner was clearly within twelve miles of the coast of the United States, the Canadian Government has officially protested to the United States.

The protest declares that, even tho accidental, the killing of Captain Cluett was unjustifiable.

In reply to a telegraphic inquiry by The Literary Digest to leading newspapers of the Dominion, editors stress the sacrifices made by Canada in its attempt to cooperate with Washington in Prohibition enforcement. The Toronto *Mail and Empire* editorially emphasizes this point:

"In a time of depression the Canadian Treasury is sacrificing something like $15,000,000 per annum in refusing to release liquor cargoes for the United States. This large sum is equal to three-quarters of the $20,000,000 vote made for the relief of unemployment throughout the country.

"Great Britain has gone even further to meet the desires of the American drys. It even agreed to the extension of the three-mile coastal line to the twelve-mile limit. The *Josephine K.* was caught either just outside or inside that line. And, while we do not condone liquor-smuggling, we think that our Federal authorities should see that Captain Cluett's wife and family obtain justice from the United States. We believe that a great mass of Americans feel the same way."

On the other hand, the Vancouver *Province* points out certain seeming inconsistencies in the Canadian attitude:

"Canada in lodging her protest in the *Josephine K.* case will appear to be blowing cold where she blew hot some time ago.

"She has a law which prohibits shipment of liquor to the United States, and can not, of course, seem to countenance violation of that law.

"At the same time, her first duty is to her own citizens rather than to assist in enforcing her neighbor's Prohibition law. If the *Josephine K.* was within the treaty limit when she was accosted by the Coast Guard, she was violating the law of both countries, and part of the Canadian contention falls.

"But if she was outside, she was, so far as Canada is concerned, going about her lawful occasions.

"Members of the Coast Guard in their zeal evidently forget that what is legitimate on one side of the imaginary line may be nothing short of piracy on the other.

"After all, neither smuggling nor bootlegging is a capital offense; and Coast Guards are not judges, juries, and executioners."

China's Prohibition Puzzle: Opium

How suppress a business that pays between fifty and one hundred million dollars a year, none or little of which goes into the Treasury of the Chinese Government, but into the pockets of smugglers, bootleggers, grafting officials, and unscrupulous war-lords?

This is China's problem.

Can she stamp the deadly poppy out of her land? Dr. Wu Lien-teh, delegate at the Hague Opium Conference and newly appointed member of the National Opium Suppression Committee, has started a hot controversy in the Chinese press by advocating a scheme of government monopoly of the opium traffic for a fixt period of fifteen years, something like the plans advocated here for government control of the sale of liquor.

He explains in the Shanghai *Chinese Nation* that this plan aims at finding a common-sense, practical method "which would meet the declared anti-opium policy of the nation, and yet help to contribute to the central exchequer a substantial sum that at present goes into the private pockets of unscrupulous persons."

The scheme aims at the total elimination of poppy cultivation and opium smoking in fifteen years.

Ever since opium became an issue in China, explains the editor of *The Chinese Nation*, there have been two opposing schools of opinion:

"One demands relentless prohibition of the manufacture, trade, and smoking of opium. The other favors legalization of the traffic with a view to bringing it under the control of a central authority, and gradually eliminating it within a prescribed number of years.

"Advocates and opponents of the monopoly scheme are at least agreed on one point, and that is, the worst enemies of opium suppression are the unscrupulous military chiefs.

"Now that the National Government has removed the worst menaces to its authority and consolidated its position as a stable central government of which China has been lacking for years, it may be confidently expected that drastic steps will be taken to eliminate the serious obstacle that local defiance of the central authorities raises against the anti-opium campaign."

The China Weekly Review, also published in Shanghai, which surveys Far Eastern affairs in realistic vein, points out the hidden dangers of the proposed opium monopoly:

"The vast sums involved in the trade would easily finance the administration of the monopoly, pay for hospitals to treat opium addicts, and, conceivably, leave a considerable portion over for the National Treasury.

"The scheme looks attractive, almost as attractive as the schemes in the United States for abolishing Prohibition and having the Government engage in the liquor traffic.

"The scheme for the establishment of an opium monopoly in China undoubtedly would be beneficial if there could be any assurance that such a system would eliminate the evil, but the practise has been that the monopoly system does not prohibit, but on the other hand leads to perpetuation due to the revenues derived from the monopoly.

"Every colonial administration in the Far East, with the exception of the Philippines, has an opium monopoly, and while most of them were designed for the announced purpose of curbing the use of the drug, the actual experience has been that they serve to perpetuate the system because governments do not want to relinquish this important source of revenue.

"With official opium monopolies maintained by various European nations at her very doors, one may realize the strong temptation which exists in China to follow a similar practise. In fact there is strong evidence that China has received her inspiration from the European colonial administration, which desires a perpetuation of the system."

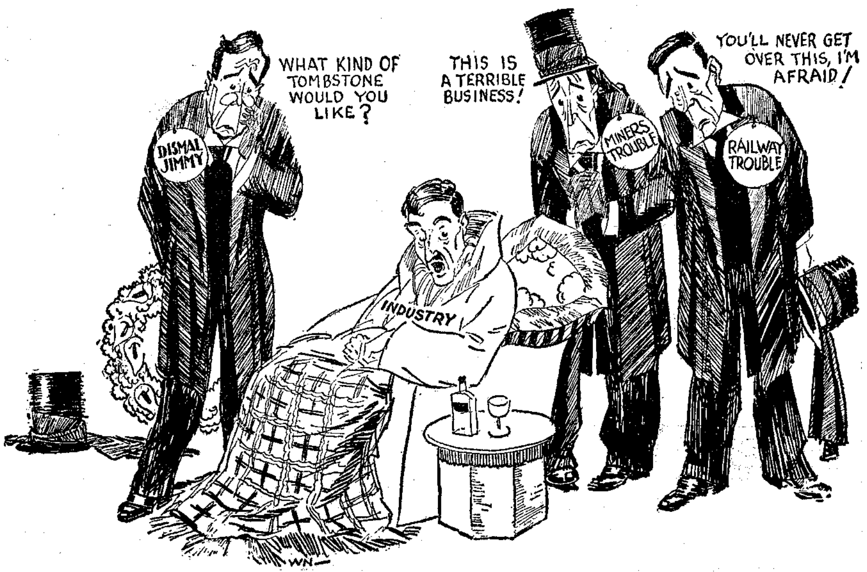
Wanted—A New England

"The OLD ENGLAND is going to the dogs."

It is not an unfriendly foreign critic who says this, but a stanch British patriot, who goes further and declares: "It is also true that we are prepared to let it go."

A new England for the old is what is needed.

We find these astonishing admissions in the London *Saturday Review*. "Is England down and out?" queries the writer, and answers himself cheerfully in the affirmative. England, in his opinion, has been down and out before; but she always "comes back":


WHAT KIND OF TOMBSTONE WOULD YOU LIKE?
THIS IS A TERRIBLE BUSINESS!
YOU'LL NEVER GET OVER THIS, I'M AFRAID!
DISMAL JIMMY
MINERS TROUBLE
RAILWAY TROUBLE
INDUSTRY
WN

No Way to Cure Industrial Depression!

Industry: "Well, well! Aren't you the cheerful bunch? A perfect tonic for any invalid on a dismal rainy day!"

—"The Bulletin" (Glasgow).

"In fact, there are a good many occasions in her history when England was not merely progressing dogwards, but had actually reached the kennels.

"The truth is that when a country begins to fall from the top—a position which it is England's practise to assume—its decline is necessarily swift and conspicuous. What is remarkable in our case is the extraordinary rapidity with which decline has been arrested and the situation restored.

"The speed and brilliancy of our recoveries really give the clue to the bewildering changes in which our history abounds. What distinguishes us throughout the centuries from all other nations, except possibly the French, is our people's refusal to allow their qualities to be bound up with their system of government."

Periodical collapse in England, we are assured, is a symptom of successful transition. A new England must be created to replace the old, and this optimistic critic points out:

"Ours, it appears, has now become a curate's egg of a machine. It functions well in parts. Our own State is utterly helpless in economic affairs. Whitehall can no more settle labor disputes than Nanking can settle a rebel Tuchun.

"The weakness is patent. Nevertheless things could hardly be otherwise. Our present constitutional system is the creation of the nineteenth century. It aimed, and with complete success, at political freedom. But it washed its hands of economic matters, and even elevated its policy of abstention into a dogma.

"To-day, political issues have largely ceased to matter, whereas economic issues hold the public mind.

"The future of exports, the revival of agriculture, the value of tariffs, the relations of employers and employed—these are the questions that demand answers now, and to none of them is our present system able even to address itself.

"Therefore the system is visibly weakening, and short-sighted critics attribute the weakness to the mass of the people who are really busy with something quite different from its maintenance."

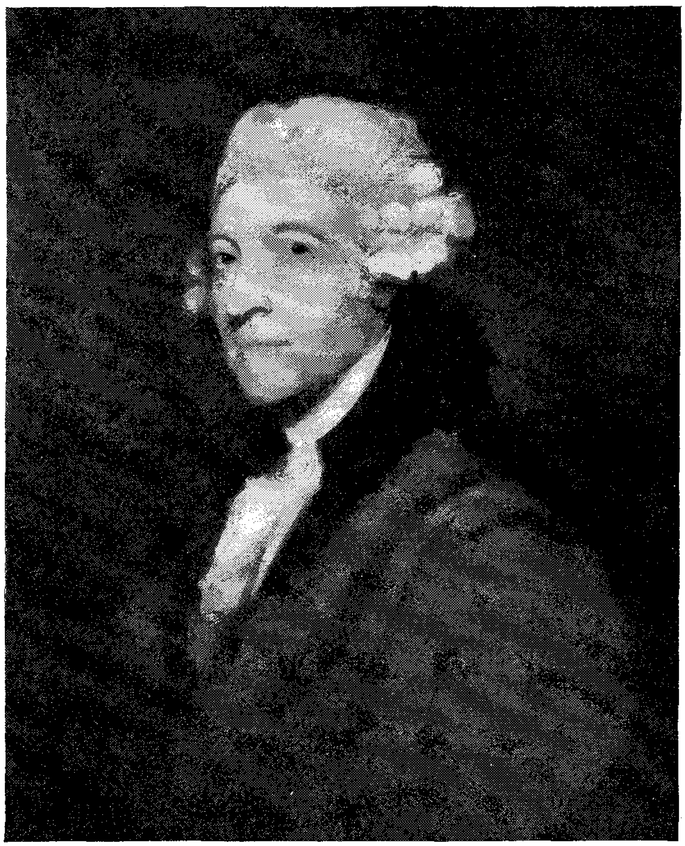
Robbing Reynolds to Pay Stuart

AMERICAN ART IS ENRICHED by a recent rediscovery.

A so-called Sir Joshua Reynolds turns out to be by his American blood-brother in paint, Gilbert Stuart.

Here is one of the romances that sometimes surround the careers of great pictures—to be lost for nearly a hundred years, to turn up in the disguise of another painter's work, and to be reclaimed for its rightful artist's fame.

This is what happens to the portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, recently identified by William Sawitzky from a color print of the picture in a recent art magazine.



Courtesy of the Babcock Galleries, New York

A Lost Stuart

Portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, by Gilbert Stuart, for a century masquerading as a canvas by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The subject, Whitefoord, was a London wine-merchant, an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and a member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

He is known to have played an important part in 1782 in the peace negotiations between England and the Thirteen Colonies.

It was in that year that Stuart painted his portrait, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy.

THE portrait was engraved by William Hall in 1810, and the original remained in the possession of the widow until near 1834, when it disappeared without trace. It is now owned by the Babcock Galleries, New York.

These facts are presented by *The Art News* (New York), which recounts the efforts to trace it:

"The late Charles Henry Hart, veteran historian of early American painting, in 1914 searched England for a number of recorded but 'lost' Gilbert Stuarts, among them the portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, but met with no success.

"The late Lawrence Park, author of an exhaustive *catalog raisonné* of Stuart's works, was also in correspondence with direct descendants of Whitefoord still living in England, but they were unable to give any information or clues. The only explanation seemed to be that the picture had either met with some misfortune, and was lost forever, or that it remained hidden in some out-of-the-way place, possibly under an erroneous attribution.

"The correctness of this last assumption is shown by the circumstances of the rediscovery."

MR. SAWITZKY, it seems, after Lawrence Park's death in 1924, finished and edited the four-volume work on Stuart, and since its publication in 1926 has been working on a supplement. This is what he says regarding his latest find:

> "When I was looking through the just-published February number of one of our leading art magazines, the frontispiece immediately attracted my attention.
>
> "It was a reproduction, in colors, of the portrait of a fine-looking man in a wig and the costume of the late eighteenth century. The legend under the color plate reads 'Portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, Esquire, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.' This rather surprized me, as even the small reproduction showed certain technical peculiarities which are not at all characteristic of Reynolds, but very characteristic of Stuart.
>
> "As the portrait had recently been brought from England to New York, I had an opportunity to examine the painting itself that very same day. It proved to be in a splendid state of preservation, and evidently has never been tampered with by an overzealous 'restorer.' A slight cleaning and revarnishing have brought out the colors in all their freshness, and their handling shows Stuart's inimitable 'touch' and sure, crisp brush-strokes to perfection.
>
> "What a master he was at the early age of twenty-six! It is a great satisfaction to realize that this striking portrait, whose artistic merits are supplemented by its historical importance, has finally come to light."

The Art News quotes from the New York *Times* Magazine of August 12, 1928, wherein Mr. Sawitzky writes that "'Lost' Portraits Add to Stuart's Fame," and shows that the future may bring to light companions to the Whitefoord picture:

> "Some of these portraits—and this refers mainly to the Stuarts in England and Ireland—are hiding themselves under wrong attributions (Reynolds, Raeburn, Hoppner, Beechey, etc.), while others have no attributions at all, being known to their owners merely as ancestral portraits of the 'English School.' . . .
>
> "Portraits that may be hidden somewhere in old English homes, are of the celebrated anatomist, Dr. William Cruikshank; of the dissenting minister and chemist, Joseph Priestley, who later settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; of the engravers, Richard Earlom and William Sharp; of Thomas Sheridan, the father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; of Dr. Richard Warren, then physician to the Prince of Wales; and of Caleb Whitefoord, the intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin."

The subject of the portrait is a man well worth remembering, as the *Art News* sketch of him reveals:

> "Caleb Whitefoord was of Scotch ancestry, and the dramatic exploits of his father, Col. Charles Whitefoord, have been described by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Chronicles of the Canongate' and later in 'Waverley.'
>
> "The son graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1748 at the age of fourteen, and was so proficient in classical knowledge that his father intended him for the Church, but young Whitefoord preferred a business career.
>
> "He served his apprenticeship of four years in the counting house of Archibald Stewart, member of Parliament and eminent wine merchant. In 1754, he went to France for two years. In August, 1756, he was in Lisbon, and in his letters to his friends at home gave vivid descriptions of the state of that city after the great earthquake.

"Upon his return to London, he entered into partnership with his friend, Thomas Brown, a wine-merchant of Craven Street in the Strand. Here he found himself to be a neighbor of Benjamin Franklin, who in 1757 lodged for some time with a Mrs. Stevenson at 7 Craven Street, as a tablet on the house records.

"The lifelong intimate friendship of the two men began in all likelihood during that year. After Franklin's departure from England, they corresponded, and from 1762 on Franklin's name frequently occurs in Whitefoord's letters and papers.

"The well-informed and witty Scotsman soon became a generally liked member of the famous circle which included Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Garrick, Sterne, Reynolds, Smollett, Hume, and other luminaries in the world of literature, art, and science. Whitefoord himself wrote many essays, poems, and epigrams for the London newspapers of his day, some of which 'fugitive pieces' were later reprinted in Debrett's 'Foundling Hospital for Wit.'

"He was also an art collector on a large scale. The paintings in his house numbered about two hundred and fifty, among the twenty-eight examples of Reynolds's work in his collection being the famous 'Nelly O'Brien,' now one of the chief attractions in the Wallace collection in London."

Harrison of "The Green Pastures"

THE GREEN PASTURES are still green, tho a year and more of critical sun has passed over their heads.

How much their verdancy is due to Richard Harrison may be hinted by the award to him of the Spingarn medal, which goes annually to the American Negro who in the opinion of the judges has made the highest achievement during the preceding year in any honorable field of human endeavor.

The New York *Herald Tribune* calls the roll of some of his associates in this honor, decorated during the past seventeen years:

"Among previous Spingarn medalists are the composer Harry T. Burleigh; the biologist Ernest E. Just; President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University; Roland Hayes, the singer; James Weldon Johnson and W. E. B. DuBois, of New York, and Charles S. Gilpin, who helped make Eugene O'Neill famous by his superb performance as *Emperor Jones.*

"Lieutenant-Governor Lehman presented the medal on Sunday evening, March 22, at the Mansfield Theater, where Mr. Harrison has been acting the rôle of the *Lord* for more than a year."

The appropriateness of the choice is thus applauded by the same paper:

"To give this recognition to Mr. Harrison seems peculiarly appropriate. 'The Green Pastures' was the outstanding play of 1930; Mr. Harrison's is the outstanding performance in 'The Green Pastures.'

"It is no irreverence to say that the inherent gentleness and reverence of Mr. Harrison's own character carried into his stage representation of the *Lord* something which, to many spectators, gave new meaning to religion.

"And it is peculiarly fitting that this triumph should come to a man who worked for so many unrecognized decades as dramatic reader and entertainer, interpreting to the mass of his own people the finest things in English literature. In his sixty-seventh year he receives this recognition for a rôle which caps a lifetime of service."

IT is no new thing, as *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) points out, for a play, "good, bad, or indifferent," to enter its second season on Broadway.

It sees "The Green Pastures," however, as "something apart from the rest. It is not only surviving; it is improving."

What follows certifies to the quality contributed to the play by Mr. Harrison:

"It may be that the voices of the Hall Johnson singers have become a trifle dulled, as was suggested by J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times;* it may even be that here and there an individual actor's performance has fallen slightly below the high level of the whole.

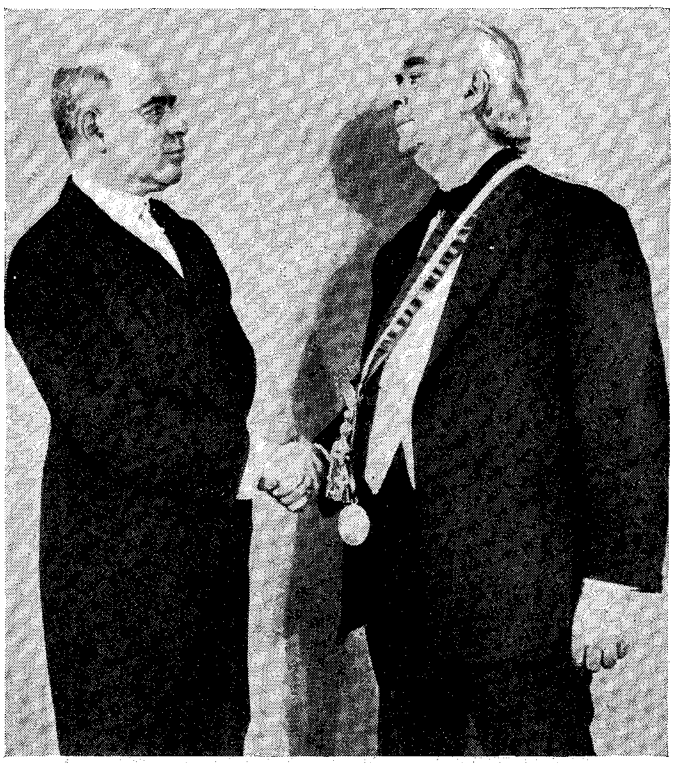
"These points appear negligible when one confronts the impressive fact that the acting of Richard B. Harrison is reaching to new and more sensitive heights of power and beauty.

"With Mr. Harrison rests the unique responsibility of portraying the *Lord God Jehovah*—that man-made God of the old Negro imagination. The mere thought of such a portrayal has been an affront to many a person who has not seen this play, perhaps to few who have seen it.

"But Mr. Harrison takes his responsibility seriously, simply, and with a deep reverence. He has indubitably that quality which has been described as 'a burning faith in the part he is playing.' That faith has transmuted burlesque into miracle play.

"To-day few remain to resent the assertion that 'The Green Pastures' is the best-loved play of the century. It is indeed nothing short of a marvel that it has had its origin in this age, which is so often stigmatized as wholly materialistic. Recently the writer overheard the conversation of a young man and a smart débutante as they leaned together over the edge of a stage box.

"He was saying he could not remember ever having been so moved as by certain scenes in 'The Green Pastures'; she was admitting that she had cried."



International Newsreel photograph

Decorated with the Spingarn Medal

Lieutenant-Governor Lehman of New York congratulates Richard Harrison, the second Negro actor to be thus honored.

The Cover

THE cover brings us one of the world's masters, Peter Paul Rubens, the Flemish painter, born at Siegen in Westphalia on June 29, 1577.

The picture of "St. Cecilia" is not in the well-known tradition of his opulent figures. It is likely to represent his early Italian period, or its influence, when Rubens, under the patronage of the Duke of Mantua, was commissioned to copy the works of Raphael.

Other work of this period has led critics to discern the influence of Michelangelo, Titian, and Giulio Romano.

His choice of models underwent a change after his return home, especially after his marriage to Isabella Brant, whose portrait he frequently painted.

One must go to Antwerp for his supreme masterpieces, where in the cathedral one comes upon his "Descent from the Cross" and the "Assumption of the Virgin."

Elinor Glyn Rises to Protest

DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS TO POSSESS "IT"? Most people will answer "sex-appeal" and think of Mrs. Elinor Glyn.

But she, when she used the word, never meant sex-appeal.

This she affirms in the London *Daily Express* at the same time that she protests against the "accumulatively cruel, and even venomous," criticism of her work for the screen.

"Nobody seems to be able to mention my name in print without dragging in some vulgar jibe about tiger skins and 'Three Weeks,' the novel which I wrote twenty-two years ago.

"When the tiger skins fail, there is always 'It' for them to fall back upon. I am accused of having invented 'It,' or of not having invented it. Of saying that this girl has 'It' and that one hasn't."

To clear up the point, and also, perhaps, to jar some prevalent self-consciousness, let us listen to Mrs. Glyn:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Elinor Glyn

Who has yet to see more than one in a thousand with "It."

"Tho I have explained many times exactly what I mean by that diminutive word, there is always the insinuation by people who quote it that I intend the word to suggest sex-appeal.

"Let me say again that nothing is further from the truth.

"About thirty years ago I first used the word in order to describe a man who was not good-looking, but who possest some mysterious force and magnetism which came from the spirit, and which made him irresistible.

"I repeat that sex-appeal has nothing whatever to do with it.

"If it were so, then every chorus girl and every other beautiful girl would have 'It,' whereas I have yet to see more than one in a thousand with it.

"'It' must express unself-consciousness and self-confidence; it is something fascinating and mysterious, always recognizable, but never acquired."

MRS. GLYN is a woman with a grievance. She is curious to know why there is so much personal animosity against her, and asks:

"Why do critics take every opportunity of making some so-called clever wisecrack whenever my name or my books or my films are mentioned?

"In all these years I have never troubled to reply to attacks. After all, I have my work to do, and those of us who do things and are successful in doing them are always the subject of envious comment by others who are not so successful. Can this be the reason?

"Consider my position in films. Ten years ago, at the invitation of Paramount, I went to America, learned the film business thoroughly from every angle, and subsequently supervised films of my stories which were, in every case, great financial successes.

"I returned to England, full of the idea of offering my experience of American methods to the industry in my own country.

"I spent my hard-earned American dollars in financing the entire production of two films here, assisted only by my family, and not risking a penny of the public's money.

"I employed hundreds of English workpeople and many English artists; and despite certain legal difficulties—concerned only with the question of author's rights—one film has been a definite success all over the country.

"Am I entirely unworthy of a little sympathy? Must there always be these cruel and vulgar jibes at everything with which my name is associated?"

Finally she claims the right to "do a little jibing" herself:

"Who are these critics, anyhow?

"Not one, as far as I know, has ever shown that he can write or direct a film. It is easy to sit in a comfortable seat and to be scornful and make clever-clever remarks about other people's efforts."

The Universities Test "Evidence"

A YOUNG MAN, WILD-EYED and disheveled, rushed into a class-room in Tulane University.

He had a red pump in his hand, and cried out, "I'll get you for that quiz."

The Boston *Transcript* reports and interprets the situation:

"As the story goes, the professor disarmed the youth and drew a pistol from his desk, while the excited student was 'tackled' by others in the room who believed him to be insane.

"'Quiet, please,' interposed the professor. 'Every one sit down and write briefly exactly what happened.' Later he admitted that the experiment had been staged 'in order to show the unreliability of court testimony.'

"As for the students, they described things which did not happen, one asserting that the incoming marauder wielded an ax, another that he curst as he entered, a third that the professor fired the pistol."

WHAT *The Transcript* regards as "far more telling examples of how unreliable 'evidence' may be" comes from the Washington University, St. Louis, with Edgar James Swift, professor of psychology and education, as voucher for what occurred:

"A door suddenly burst open and four students, two young men and two young women, dashed into the class-room, K. flourishing a huge yellow banana as tho it were a pistol. The professor stood up, protesting against the interruption, and, as he arose, threw a tiny Fourth of July torpedo on the floor, where it exploded. H. fell back, crying, 'I'm shot.'

"The entire scene is said to have occupied less than thirty seconds, yet all the students believed it to be a real riot. And after a call for accounts of what had taken place, the most contradictory statements were turned in as to the persons engaged, the dresses they wore, what they said and what they did.

"Two witnesses imagined they saw a dog in the room, five heard or saw a pistol fired, eight saw students who had no part in the performance, and six remembered nothing more than the in-rush.

"In presenting facts like these Professor Swift cites various American justices as to unreliable testimony, at the same time stressing the psychological factors at work in bringing out 'evidence' regarding persons who were never seen and things that never happened; he also calls in Gross for the statement that 'easily emotional persons, in spite of their earnest desire to stick to the exact truth, on the first opportunity strike off to the right or left and can at last no longer distinguish between what they have actually seen and what they have only imagined.'

"Here is a challenge to witnesses of all sorts, which can not well be ignored.

"And if one recalls the 'mistaken identity' record, along with such famous cases as those of Robert Osborne Sheppard, Adolph Beck and Roger Tichborne, it might seem that the psychological expert will be called on to play an important part in many court cases of the future."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Churches' Part in the New York Revolt

THREE THOUSAND MILES FROM HOME Mayor Jimmy Walker basked beneath a California sun, trying to get back the ruddy glow of health he had lost on the sidewalks of New York.

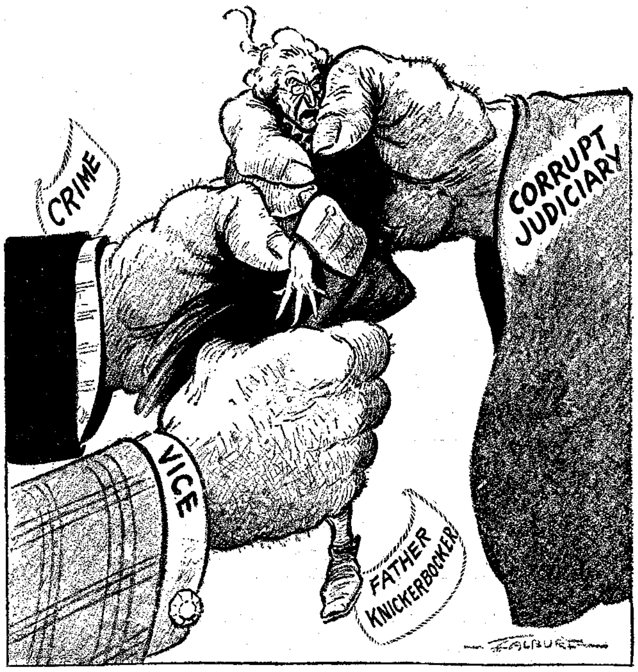
But ominous sounds reached him even there.

Back in "little, old New York" the crusaders were in the saddle.

With lances set, hosts were marching to rout out the forces of corruption popularly believed to have invaded the seat of government.

Exposure of vice in the police vice squads, and of the bargaining away of the simplest human rights in the courts of justice; stories of girls sent illegally to the reformatory and of the "framing" of innocent women; the unsolved murder of Vivian Gordon, who had charged that her moral downfall was due to "framing" and a term in the reformatory, and the pitiful suicide of her disillusioned daughter—all these had brought anger to white heat.

And the crusaders were on the march, under the leadership of church and religious organizations and civic committees.



In the Hands of His Friends
—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

RARELY, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*, has such a universal note been struck by clergymen of so many creeds. Points of view differ, and appeals for vigilance are made on different grounds; but there is the same conviction of evil in the administration and the same force driving toward remedial action.

"Investigate," is the cry.

It is sounded in many pulpits of divergent creed.

As Dr. Minot Simons, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, put it, a "moral fumigation and redemption" is needed.

"When the courts become tainted, when public order is defied, when every business is compelled to pay tribute, and when the underworld kills with impunity," he said, as *The Herald Tribune* quotes him, "public conscience begins to wake up." And without mincing words:

> "When our cities lose the capacity to feel that conscience, they are doomed, and democracy with them.
>
> "It is time for a showdown.
>
> "These creatures who crawl into judicial robes and policemen's uniforms, and foster a system of exploitation which cruelly traps women, as well as men, must be found out and their power destroyed. There will be no security until the public gets into action and goes through with this clean-up."

"Look at the city to-day!" exclaims the Rev. John Haynes Holmes in a burst of indignation.

As the New York *Times* quotes the pastor of the Community Church and chairman of the City Affairs Committee, he finds enough for his moral rage—

> "A police force in conspiracy with crooks and criminals, a judiciary besmirched with corruption and shame, prostitution exploited for private benefit, respectable business robbed by all the latest 'rackets,' politicians everywhere taking their graft and rake-off from the city's life.
>
> "Tammany is the same to-day that she has always been, and therefore deserves to-day, as in the days of Tweed and Croker, the contempt and outlawry of all good citizens.
>
> "What shall we think to-day of any man who will have anything to do with this outrageous gang?
>
> "Lastly, we have Mayor Walker!
>
> "Corrupt or not himself, he is content with corruption in other men, and such contentment is next door to his own personal corruption."

"It would almost seem as if decent people are not even safe in bed in their homes," as Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, portrays conditions. *The Times* quotes him as declaring:

> "The temple of justice has been besmirched.
>
> "Human law is nothing.
>
> "Human life is nothing.
>
> "Hardly a day without a murder. One day I counted four.
>
> "If one-tenth of what we read is true, isn't the situation deplorable? I don't believe in politics in religion, but I do believe in religion in politics. So let us have a sweeping investigation, and find out if these things are so."

CONDITIONS require a change of heart, or the city may have to have a vigilance committee, which would be a "terrible thing for New York," asserts Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, and president of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, which has demanded a city-wide investigation.

"Our noble Mayor," Dr. Keigwin is quoted as saying, "said he was shocked at the revelations that were coming to him these days, and then he added, 'What are you going to do about it?'

"Well, Mr. Mayor," replies Dr. Keigwin, "I know what we ought to do about it. First, we should cease condoning crime. Second, we should set our house in order. Third, we should recover our simple virtues. Fourth, we have to stir our own hearts to the point of vocalizing our resentment and indignation at conditions as they are."

Calling on all citizens to stand fast and fight under their own lay leadership for justice, truth, and civic righteousness, Dr. William F. Sunday told a congregation at the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, that "evasion of political responsibility will not down in the light of an awakened public conscience. Washing one's hands in the waters of flippancy won't do."

Non-voters are as guilty as corrupt officials, says Dr. Samuel Trexler, president of the United Lutheran Synod of New York. The picture of civic corruption appears as a distressing weakness. As he sees it:

> "Men are as readily carried away by bribes and graft as are children by candy.
>
> "In the balance, honor, character, and all that which men include in the 'soul' count for nothing.
>
> "Under these conditions the Church may well gird herself

anew with a fresh sense of responsibility that is hers, that into the lives of men she must introduce new strength, a strength from sources from without."

One of Israel's modern prophets, too, joins in the call to arms, and appeals to the people to go on caring for their city that its good name may be restored. Preaching before the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise asserted that "an atmosphere of vulgarity has for long breathed through the life of our city. We have long known," he said, "that men sworn to protect the honor of our city and the well-being of its citizenship were treating their obligations as a jest, enriching themselves and their camp followers, and corrupting the very sources of law and order so that they might profit at whatever cost to the city's substance and name."

The Rabbi's deep, sonorous voice rang out, we read:

> "It is hard to go on caring for a city in which the cheap and vulgar and insolent jesting of a cabaret performer is extolled above the decencies and sobrieties and sanities of clean and honest government.
>
> "It is hard to go on caring for a city in which many who hold the high office of judge have bought their places only to sell their decisions, in which the office of him that stands as the defender of law and the prosecutor of the lawless is become a safe shelter for the criminal agents and beneficiaries of political organizations.
>
> "It is hard to go on caring for a city in which, save for occasional interludes such as came under Seth Low and John Purroy Mitchel, we have had the most glaring malfeasance in office among the highest and the lowest of the city's servants."

And yet, urged Dr. Wise, the people of New York must go on caring for their city, so that they may thoroughly "cleanse its political life."

New York, he said, is more than a city—

> "It is an empire; it is the symbol of America, as it may be an exemplar to the cities of the nation. And if we go on caring, we may yet redeem our city from the foulness of its shame, make it once again a city 'blest with praises that excel,' as it is now a city that is curst by the indifference of them that care not, and by the selfishness and greed and the cunning and the malfeasances of such as care only for themselves, and solely for their own personal gain."

But Mgr. William E. Cashin, for twelve years Roman Catholic chaplain at Sing Sing prison, questions the sincerity of individuals and organizations demanding a city-wide investigation.

Speaking at the annual communion breakfast of a group of civil employees, Monsignor Cashin wondered, as *The Times* quotes him, "how far the zeal of these reformers would go if they did not see their names in public print." Remarking that a man must not be deemed guilty until he is proved guilty, he warned:

> "We must keep our heads and use our judgment. This demand for investigations is nothing new. There are thousands of fine public servants in the city's employ. We have a Police Department of something like 18,000 men. Must we judge that department by the action of a few? Don't be ashamed of the wonderful city in which we live."

After Three Days

By Grace Noll Crowell

WHAT did that Easter morning mean to Him!
I think of it, Oh, often, and am glad—
His earthly lifetime past—its grief and pain,
With all the sore temptations that He had.

All of it past—the last long hillside climbed,
The last cry uttered, and the last tears shed,
And never a grave to close on Him again
Within the darkened garden of the dead.

And now the folded napkin laid aside—
And all eternity before Him there,
While those He loved were coming—and the dawn
Was on the hills—the birds' song on the air.

How beautiful it must have been to Him,
After the dusty roadways He had known;
How strangely sweet the garden flowers were,
How cool and colorful the dawn light shone!

No morning of the earth means more to men
Than Easter morning—but it takes my breath
To think what that first Easter must have been
To One, new-risen, after days of death.

—*The Christian Herald, New York.*

A Protestant Confessional, Too!

A CONFESSION TO A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST is a privileged communication, and is respected as such by the courts.

But a Lutheran pastor in Minneapolis has been cited for contempt of court because he refused to reveal the substance of a conversation in which a parishioner, a defendant in a divorce suit, had told him in confidence about his domestic troubles.

This leads *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), which tells us the story, to urge that the same safeguard be given to confessions made to Protestant pastors.

The respect paid to the Roman Catholic confessional is entirely proper, says the Chicago weekly; and a non-Roman Catholic who seeks to unburden himself should have the same privilege.

Many cases of bad health, bad morals, domestic infelicity, and antisocial attitudes growing out of personality disorders, we are told, can be cured by mental treatment based upon a candid disclosure of the subject's whole life story to a competent expert. In such cases the fields of medicine and religion overlap. And *The Christian Century* believes that "it is fully as important that this type of mental and spiritual therapeutic be legally recognized by treating such confessions as privileged communications as it is that the Roman Catholic confessional be kept sacred from the threat of the witness stand."

While there is no such thing as a required confessional in the Protestant denominations, mental and spiritual clinics have been set up in many Protestant churches. But, says the Chicago weekly, "they have been operated on too slender a basis of technical skill to be very useful."

Nevertheless the "Protestant confessional" is a legitimate field of research and practise, and *The Christian Century* maintains further:

> "In many cases it has been the source of very real assistance to distrest and distraught persons.
>
> "Always, when there has been wrong-doing, it must involve confession. Sometimes it may involve the confession of a crime. Very often it will include the disclosure of facts which, tho not criminal, might have some bearing on a case in court—a suit for divorce, for example.
>
> "To rule that every recipient of such information in a mental clinic, or a Protestant confessional, may be brought into court and compelled to reveal what has been told to him supposedly in confidence and as a means of removing the disorder, is to put all such clinics and confessions under a legal ban which will make them practically impossible to carry on.
>
> "To extend the exemption to confessions made under such circumstances, not because the discipline of a church requires it but because the individual believes that he can secure release from his difficulty and wise guidance toward a more wholesome life, would not impede the administration of justice.

"Such confessions will seldom be made unless they are believed to be privileged.

"To exempt a minister from telling what he would never have known, unless it were understood that he was exempt from compulsion to tell it, will not in the long run deprive the courts of any testimony. It will make it possible for those who believe that they can find their way back to mental and spiritual health, perhaps to physical health too, by cleansing the stuffed bosom of the poisonous stuff through confession, to practise that belief.

"The right to do so is as sacred as the right to make confession to and secure absolution from a priest.

"Religious liberty requires that the State shall not invade the confessional—either Catholic or Protestant."

Puritan Bolsheviks

THE BOLSHEVIKS LIVE AND LOVE much as the rest of the world.

In fact, theirs is a more Puritan and Spartan code, in many respects, than our own.

They might even set some of us a good example.

And the leaders, whose names have been so generally anathema, are too busy, even if they had the desire, to indulge themselves.

This is the considered verdict of one who has lived among them three years—Eugene Lyons, United Press Staff correspondent at Moscow.

His verdict reaches us because of an argument in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. There a clergyman, who had just visited Russia, and a professor of Brown University engaged in an argument whether the Red régime in Russia had left the people morally bankrupt.

The clergyman asserted that Russian family life has been broken down by the Red Government. The professor maintained that the free-love propaganda about Russia is largely mythical and overemphasized.

To settle the argument, Stanley Black, manager of the Pawtucket *Times*, wrote to Mr. Lyons for information.

The Russian revolution, replies Mr. Lyons, has injected a lot of brand-new ideas about family relations and morality into human thought. He thinks it too early to say what those ideas will do to Russia and to the rest of the world.

But he maintains that much that is blamed on the Bolsheviks is no more their fault than it is the fault of the Pawtucket clergyman.

A revolution, points out Mr. Lyons, is not a parlor game. It upsets personal lives and human relationships. The excesses which followed upon the Russian revolution, preceded as it was by the World War, and followed by civil war and famine, knocked the props from under every-day morality. There were excesses, and to a lesser extent there still are. But, says Mr. Lyons, it would not be fair to blame them on the Bolsheviks.

Now, Soviet laws on family relationships, he writes, are based upon a few simple principles:

> "First, that no man or woman may force another to live with him or her as man or wife; in other words, either party to a marriage may dissolve it at will without consulting the other.
>
> "Second, that children are not punishable for the sins of their parents, wherefore there is no such thing as illegitimacy, infants born in wedlock or out of it being equally entitled to the protection of both their parents.
>
> "Third, absolute equality for men and women in all human relationships.
>
> "Fourth, full responsibility by fathers and mothers for their offspring, whether in free love, marriage, or after divorce.
>
> "Statistics show a great increase in divorces as compared with prewar Russia. There is no way of reckoning how much of this is due to 'easy divorces' and how much to the effects of social upheaval. The significant fact is that divorces are going down rather than up, as Bolshevism takes a firmer hold."

His personal impression, says Mr. Lyons, is that, by and large, morals and family life in Russia are approximately what they are in the rest of the world. He writes:

> "The mass of the population, particularly the workers and the peasants, maintain their families as before.
>
> "The new freedom has doubtless gone to the heads of some young people. But the overwhelming majority lives as of old. Among the Russian families of my personal acquaintance the family life is as close, as intimate, as any you can find at home.
>
> "The outside world has heard so much about the divorce laws, the rights to free love, and birth-control, that it has a distorted idea of the Communist attitude toward morals.
>
> "I have had a few Americans tell me after extended residence in Moscow that they found its morals more severe than in New York, or Berlin, or Paris. If anything, the leaders of the Soviet régime are 'Puritans' in their attitude toward life.
>
> "Amusement for its own sake has something disreputable about it here, because people are so busy doing big economic jobs. The theater and movies are always 'preaching' at the people—outsiders call this 'propaganda,' but the difference isn't so great after all.
>
> "Members of the Communist party are frequently expelled in disgrace because their personal lives are not up to the moral mark. Such expulsions don't often take place in our own Republican or Democratic parties.
>
> "The official morality of the Kremlin is for clean love, loyalty to one's life-partner, abstention from liquor, and even from cigarets.
>
> "The Bolshevik ideal of human conduct is Spartan. Whatever weakens the body or dissipates time is considered 'socially unhealthy,' which is another way of saying immoral.
>
> "The virtue of virtues, exalted every day in a thousand ways, is duty to the cause."

COMMUNIST youth organizations draw up codes of conduct from time to time, says the United Press correspondent, and he has in mind one adopted by the boys and girls in a Moscow factory, which has in it a good deal about the "class enemy." But aside from that it sounds like a Y. M. C. A. manual, he says:

> "It calls for loyalty to one man or woman, for abstention from intoxicants, for habits of health and cleanliness, for devotion to the country, and readiness to defend it against enemies.
>
> "In their personal lives the Communists who rule this land are supposed to serve as examples to the non-Communists.
>
> "Of the outstanding figures in the Soviet régime, one can say definitely that they are better behaved than almost any set of dominant personalities in other countries. The burden of work and worry which they carry in leading this extraordinary social, political, and economic experiment leaves them no margin or desire for personal adventure or indulgences."

"Gin Marriages"

"GIN marriages" will no longer be so easy in Wyoming, which recently passed a bill requiring a five-days notice of intention to marry before a license may be issued. Similar laws have been passed by some other States. In the State of Washington, a measure requiring a three-days notice of intention was vetoed by the Governor.

In Washington the measure was called the "gin-marriage bill," obviously on the assumption, says the Albuquerque *News*, that not a few young couples have "gin parties," and then hurry into marriage.

Such impulsive marriages, we are told, are becoming more frequent, and to *The News:*

> "The significant thing about it all is that marriage seems to be taken more lightly than it was years ago. Many enter it on a 'bet' or for fun. Of course they feel that they can be divorced later. And several States are making divorces easier.
>
> "The laws passed by Wyoming and other States ought not to be necessary, but apparently they are necessary. These laws ought to do some good in preventing young folks from marrying foolishly.
>
> "Certainly a few days to think it over will save many from unsuitable marriages. And it may forestall many divorces.
>
> "Yet law alone can not overcome a modern tendency that is alarming, and that is the tendency toward regarding marriage so lightly."

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

In *Bozart and Contemporary Verse* (Oglethorpe University Press, Georgia) is this bitter protest against things as they are to-day:

PROTEST

By William Griffith

Deploring,
Momentarily,
The motley procession that is motoring
(Whither?)
In the name of progress,
I, who walk with Autolycus
On the road to Endor,
Would reassure the animals
Of their place in the sun,
As they convene here and there
Observantly
In fleeting pastures;
And with them unanimously endorse
A measure of distrust in machinery
As a generator of joy,
Or as being otherwise
Indispensable.

Deus ex machina,
In reverse,
Is the tocsin.

Temporary.

For,
As on shifting sand,
Rather than in granite,
Life surely is shaping, hewing, recording fewer faces
Of late,
To justify the masters of sculpture, of portraiture.

Meanwhile remaining
As a recompense,
Or rebuke,
Are ever retreating forests that remotely sing,
Jungles that roar, in diminuendo;
And waterfalls that are winning mercy.

God!
What a jest,
Becoming a nightmare,
This sudden blare and thunder of vulcan forces in fury!

Happiness?

Contrast
The archives
Of this passing Ford,
Or Edison . . .

Of that permanent wren,
Or Oriole.

Krupps . . .

Skylarks and nightingales.

Unaffected resignation marks this in *The New Statesman and Nation* (London):

THERE IS A DIGNITY IN DEATH

By Geoffrey Dearmer

There is a dignity in Death
That stamps all things that he's removed
As part of the ulterior Love
This fitful flame of ours above.
Strict the fell Sergeant, but his hour
Love in his mercy softeneth.

So let my body in dark care
Rest with some creature's I have loved. . . .
A dog, whose lovely end
In life was just to be a friend;
And with me bury some dead flower
Whose seed's untethered in the air.

March 4 marked the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—a fact to give us a little stronger tang of the antiquity we worship. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* printed this:

PENNSYLVANIA

By T. A. Daly

Two and a half centuries ago, exactly, on March 4, 1681, King Charles II of England, owing the estate of Admiral William Penn the sum of sixteen thousand pounds, settled the debt by granting to the Admiral's son, William Penn the Friend, the territory in America "west of the Delaware River, between 40 and 43 degrees and extending to the west 5 degrees, at an annual rent of two beaver skins and one-fifth of the gold and silver discovered in the region."

Thus came into history the Province of Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods), named for the Admiral, not for the son, by the King.

Province of priceless worth, at a Prince's pleasure,
Flung in the lap of a sea-hawk's dove-like son!
"This," quoth the Merry Monarch, "requites, full measure
Debts to thy sire long due and his great deeds done.
Give in return but a fifth of whatever treasure
Golden or silvern, out of the land may be won" . . .
So it is done; and the high gods, lolling at leisure,
Laugh, well knowing the web that the Fates will have spun.

Richer than gold and silver the treasures hidden
Deep in the virgin vast of the Woods of Penn;
Yea! but the share for the wastrel King shall be leaden
After the wheeling of one short cycle, when
Gold of a sun new-risen in glory shall redden
Liberty's welkin, bright over mountain and fen,
And, in a nation's hosting for Armageddon,
Moons of grandeur shall silver her marching men.

Silver and gold! But the irony of it that never
Fretted the royal dream of the trend of things!
Here in the town that is crown of Penn's peaceful endeavor,
Brandishing shackles, new-broken, Democracy springs,
Graced with the patent of Earth's sole Bountiful Giver—
Sudden the brazen tongue of the tocsin outrings!
Clangor of freedom! forswearing and dooming forever
Traffic with tyranny, yea! and the pride of kings.

Two poems in *Tom-Tom* (Phœnix, Ariz.) celebrate indigenous legends of our primitive people:

THE GREEN CORN DANCE

(At Santo Domingo, New Mexico)

By Arthur Jonson

We came to Domingo to bathe our souls
In the rains the gods of Domingo send
When thunder of rhythmical feet is heard
In the lightning shapes untired dancers lend.
We sat at their feet and we watched their prayer
In the wreathing form that their bodies grew
Of beauty and youth, and of burnished earth,
And Domingo's faith that her gods renew
Bodies speaking of green fields' need,
Dancing prayers any god must heed.

As dry as the corn the koshares wore
Was the earth where corn to fresh green had sprung,
And ghost words came ringing into our hearts
Like a song no mortal's dry tongue had sung.
A man to speak strength and a woman, seed,
And a ghost to guide every dancer's feet;
A saint from a shrine far across the sea;
And there calling rain and earth to meet.
Drums were slow and the feet were slow,
Dancing rain for the earth below.

Then over the thunder the drums have made
Comes a thunder dancing between the rows,
And brighter than rain that their hands have signed,
Comes a rain that sparkles. The corn field grows
To call for the rain is a secret art,
And to bring the thunder is more than drums.
To pull the bright lightning about the pole
Is a sacred rite, for the rain cloud comes:
Rain comes twinkling about our feet,
Rain and rain-prayers and rain-gods meet.

And whether their feet or their hands or drums,
Or their voices chanting guttural charms,
Or saints in their robes of new silken red,
Had brought rain caressing the green-spread farms,
We walked from Domingo, elated, stirred,
And we knew that prayer is a powerful thing.
Thus bathed in that rain, all refreshed and sure,
We were part of the fields that could turn and sing,
Knowing love and the dance that yields
Rainfall over Domingo's fields.

WALPI—"THE FIRST MESA"—AT EASTER

By Sadie T. Walker

Clear as an ancient etching stand your ancient walls
Against the azure glory of the sky,
And shouting winds of heaven hurry by
The eddy through your empty, primitive halls.
Your stark allure to something in me calls,
A chord to soothe an endless question, why?
A stifled memory of the long gone by?
No answer—'till across the silence falls

The sound of Hopi drums in rhythmic beat,
The chant their people learned of sky and earth
Long, long before these Hopi's could repeat
The tale of Resurrection, and the Birth,
I wonder, do they daily feel and see
The poetry I pen so haltingly?

Poets are sometimes a bit cruel when they aim at being merely humorous. *The Spectator's* (London) contributor makes amends in the final stanza:

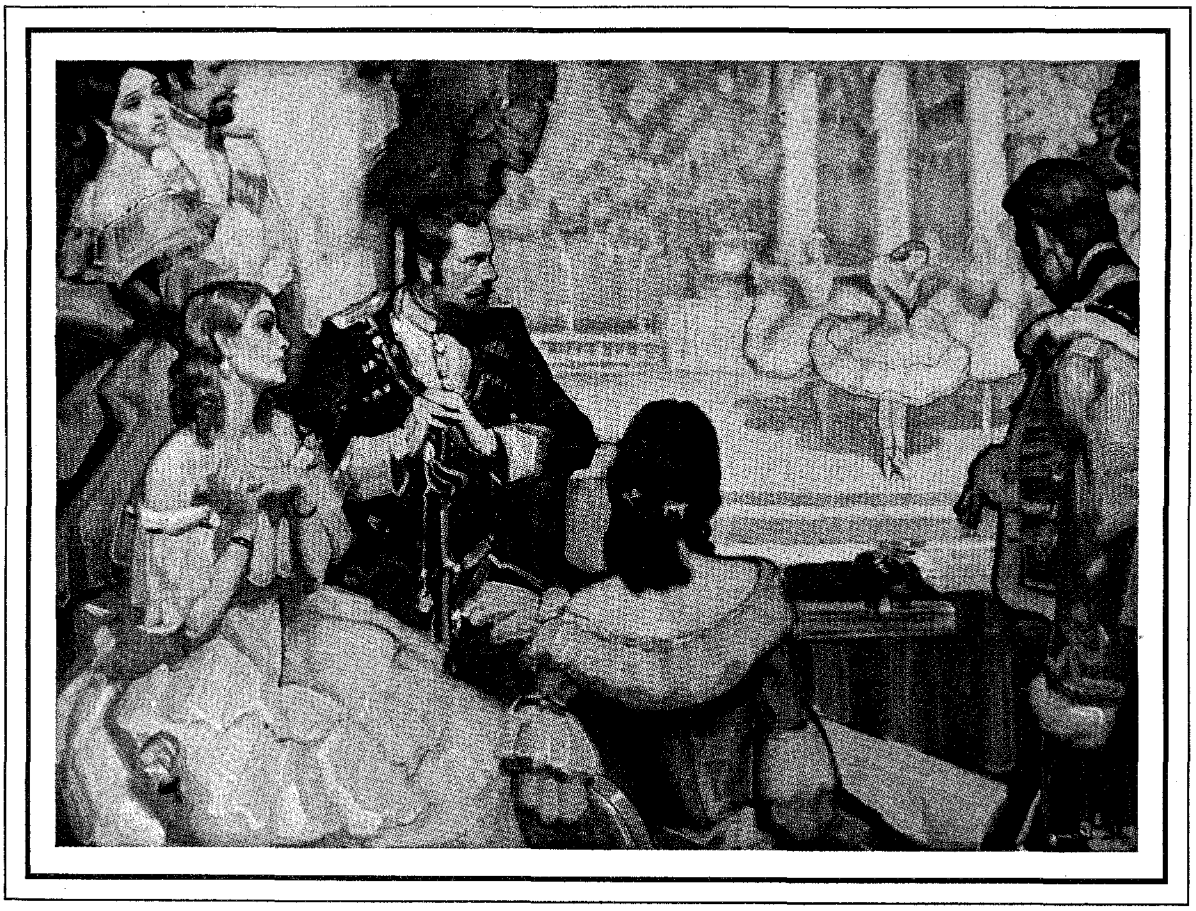
PAROCHIALIA

By May I. E. Dolphin

Dear ancient "Parish Pussies,"
Black garmented, sedate,
Attending parish fussies
That other people hate,
Taking the lowly seat,
Wistful and incomplete.

Once they had comely faces
And here and there a line
Of lingering beauty traces
A look almost divine,
A glory in the work
That other people shirk.

The church's tinted glass
Jewels their sombreness,
The sun-rays as they pass
Vouchsafe a soft caress;
An instant golds and reds
Weave haloes round their heads.



for a discriminating clientele

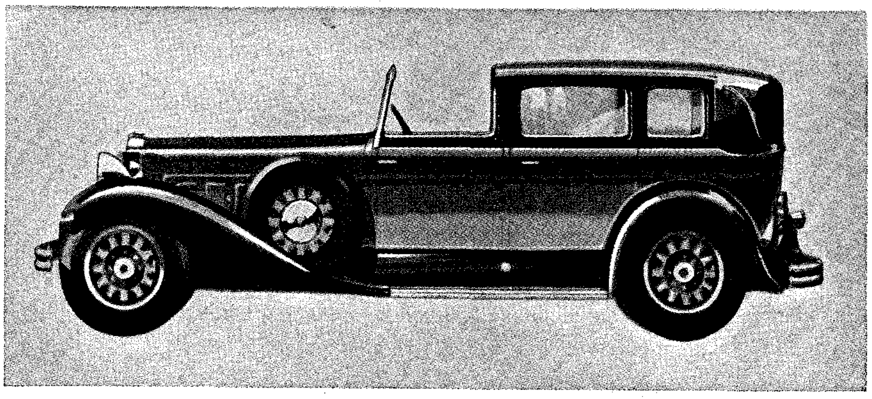
The first Packard car was the result of a wealthy engineer's desire for better transportation than he could buy. And today's Packards are the result of world-wide patronage from thousands like him who will accept nothing less than Packard's standards—in beauty, performance and comfort.

The word Packard has come to mean "luxurious transportation" in every language spoken by people of wealth and culture. The car itself and the company which designs and builds it, both owe their leadership to over thirty years of first quality service to a discriminating clientele.

It is no wonder that many people, knowing the Packard reputation for excellence, long for Packard ownership—but believe its cost beyond their means. Their idea of cost is wrong. The Packard is *not* an expensive car to own. Records from over a period of years show that those who turn in lower priced cars on the purchase of a Packard Standard Eight keep their Packards far longer than lesser cars and so find depreciation costs no greater—often less. Of course operating costs are no higher.

Packard ownership is not a matter of great wealth. It is but a matter of acting on the above facts. You, too, can own a Packard.

The Imperial Russian Ballet, founded, and fostered for nearly two hundred years by the royal family, brought the art of the ballet to new and superb heights. The patronage of those of taste and appreciation has always stimulated great achievements in every field of human endeavor



ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

PACKARD

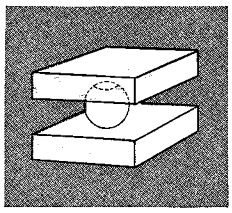
The Unseen Value That Makes

Large number of ball and roller bearings reduces friction and wear and gives greater reliability and economy

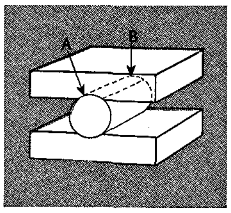
You step into the new Ford, press your foot on the starter and away you go. Smoothly, evenly, it carries you along your way for many thousands of miles each year. You have no fear of mechanical trouble and you accept its good performance as a matter of course. You have confidence that it will serve you faithfully and well under all conditions.

Though you may never lift the hood of your car, it is interesting to know some of the reasons for the reliability of the Ford and its economy of operation and up-keep. The extensive use of ball and roller bearings is an example of value far above the price.

These ball and roller bearings are used at more than twenty places in the chassis of the new Ford. By allowing moving parts to run smoothly and freely they reduce friction and wear to a minimum. To you as a car owner, this means smooth, quiet mechanical operation, more speed and power, increased gasoline mileage, greater durability and longer life.



This simple illustration shows how the ball bearings in the new Ford minimize friction by reducing the contact surface between moving parts.



Roller bearings are used in the new Ford wherever a wide bearing surface is needed. The contact is along the entire line marked A and B in the illustration.

The function of the ball and roller bearings of the new Ford is similar to that of the jewels in a watch. Since they are placed at every point in the chassis where they are needed to prevent friction, the new Ford may be called a full-jeweled car, in the same sense that a fine watch is full-jeweled.

As important as the large number of ball and roller bearings in the new Ford is their adequate size, and the manner in which each type has been selected for the work it has to do.

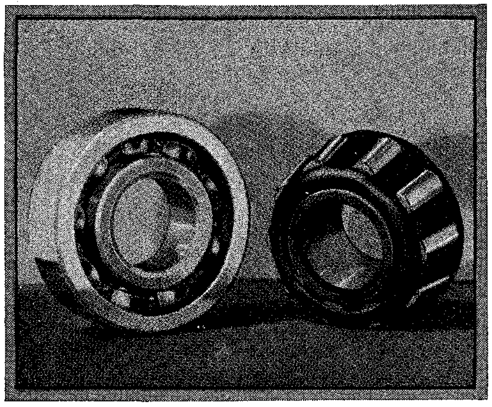
Ball bearings are used where their ball-shaped construction will give the greatest smoothness and efficiency. Roller bearings are used wherever a larger bearing surface is needed to carry a heavier load. The deciding factor is what is best for the car and for Ford owners.

Steering is made easier and safer in the new Ford because of the roller bearings in the front wheels, at the spindle bolts and in the steering mechanism. There are ball bearings on the clutch and ball and roller bearings in the transmission. A roller bearing on the drive shaft at the universal joint provides perfect alignment of those vital parts and prevents loss of power. Adjustments on the rear axle pinion and differential are made unnecessary by the close limits to which those roller bearings are held. The ball bearing on the generator armature gives greater reliability to that important part of the electrical system.

The value of the large number of ball and roller bearings in the new Ford is especially apparent after the first 25,000 miles. By reducing friction and wear, they also reduce the need of replacement parts and save many dollars in cost of up-keep.

In many other parts of the new Ford you will find this same high quality of materials and fine craftsmanship in manufacture. The performance of the car under the severest driving conditions reflects the quality that has been built into it.

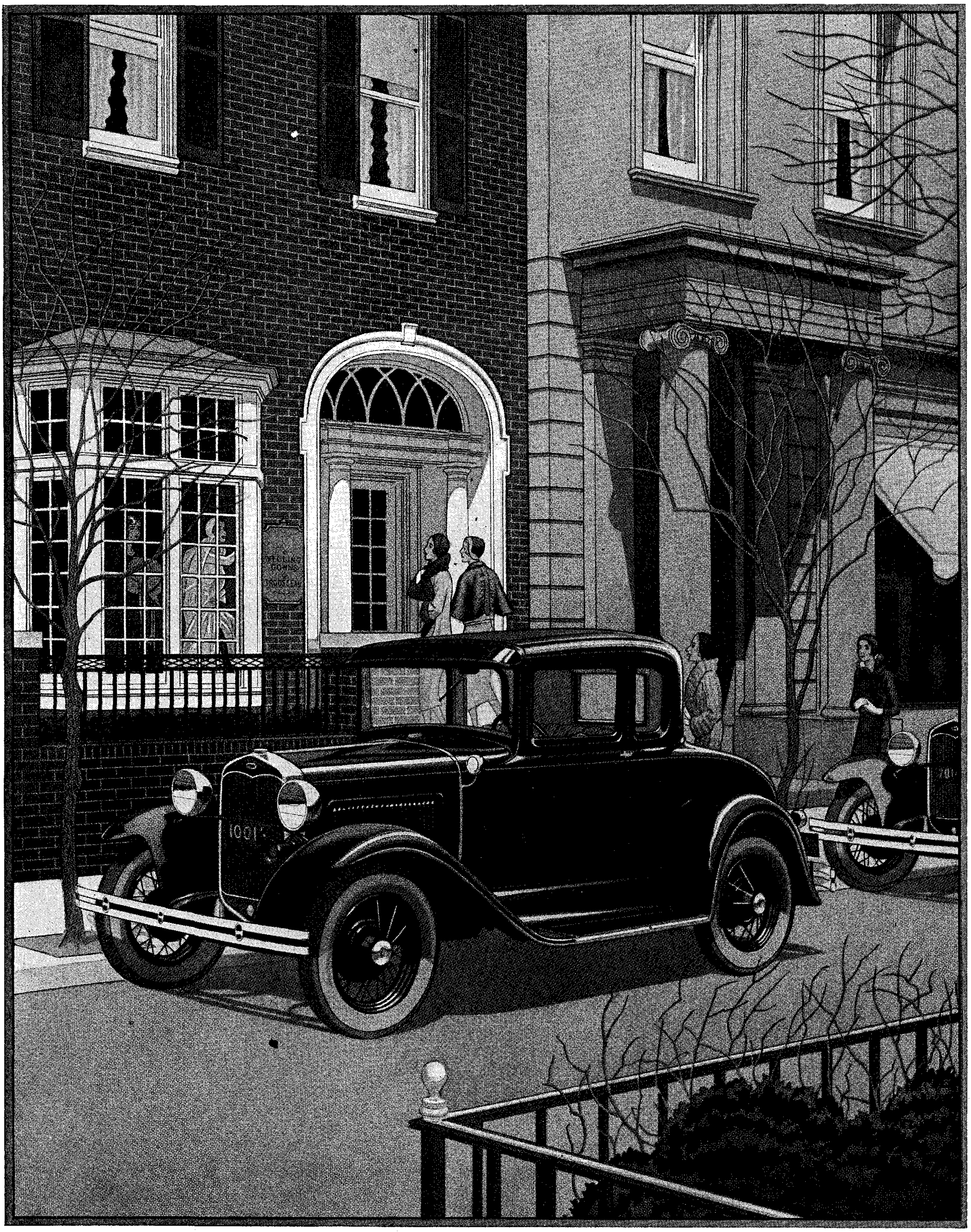
The first cost of the new Ford is low and you can purchase it on economical terms through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.



Here are types of ball and roller bearings used in the new Ford. Bearings of the ball and roller type are placed at more than twenty points in the chassis to reduce friction and wear. Each bearing assembly contains a number of separate balls or rollers as shown in the illustration.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The New Ford a Fine Car



BEAUTY OF LINE, COLOR AND UPHOLSTERY *In addition to mechanical excellence, the new Ford is distinguished by beauty of line and color and the richness of its appointments. In the new Ford De Luxe Coupe, illustrated above, you may choose upholstery of luxurious mohair or fashionable Bedford cord. Many exterior parts are made of bright, gleaming Rustless Steel. A choice of attractive colors is offered in all new Ford cars. The Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield gives added safety.*

Mother Nature: Champion Waster

HOSTILE FORCES COMBINE TO KEEP DOWN the offspring of every animal and plant.

Nature responds, not by fighting the enemies, but by producing the offspring in such vast numbers that if one in thousands or millions escapes, it is enough to perpetuate the species.

Man should thank these inimical agencies, for without them the earth would shortly be choked with masses of plant and animal life. We should also choke, for we could not fight them.

Illustrations by courtesy of *The American Weekly*

There Would be Plenty of Codfish

If all the eggs of one mother codfish should survive and breed, the oceans of the world would long ago have become completely filled with fish, so that it would be possible to walk from New York to the Continent of Europe on a solid foundation of fish.

Even as it is, some injurious insect, worm, or bacillus breaks out now and again and almost gets the best of us.

Some striking examples of nature's prodigality in reproduction are given in an article contributed to *The American Weekly* (New York), as follows:

> "Nature is the most wasteful housekeeper in the world.
>
> "To make sure of the survival of many kinds of plants or animals, nature produces every year uncountable billions of young individuals, almost all of which are destined to die. There are species of rats and mice one pair of which can produce hundreds of progeny in a single year.
>
> "Within one human lifetime these animals would overrun the earth. That they do not do so is because the vast majority die in infancy.
>
> "One female codfish may produce 8,000,000 eggs in a season. The eel is even more prolific. One queen bee may lay 5,000,000 eggs in the average lifetime of three years.
>
> "Most prolific of all of the more highly organized creatures, probably, is the oyster, for Dr. Paul Galtsoff, of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, estimates that a single mother oyster may produce at least a half million eggs within a single laying season."

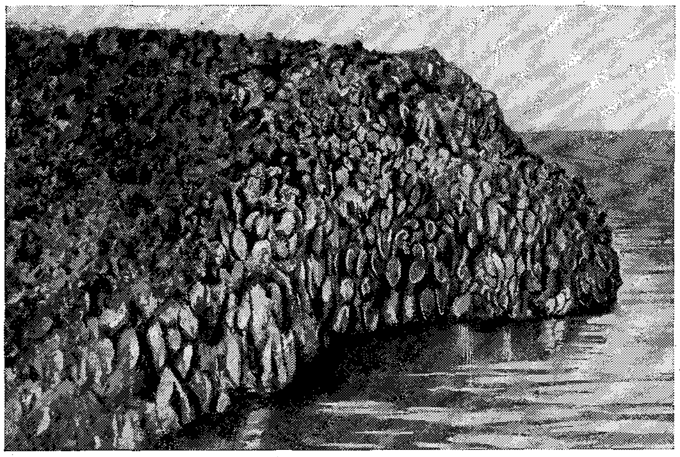
IN the vegetable kingdom, nature's prodigality is still more apparent. The dock plant produces as many as 25,000 seeds from a single plant in one year. The horned poppy piles up a record of 70,000 seeds. In fact:

> "Like the rats and mice, these enormously prolific plants would overrun the earth in a very few years if any considerable proportion survived. In fact, only a tiny fraction of 1 per cent. succeed in living.
>
> "Taking into account the five to ten million eggs which can be produced annually by a codfish or an eel, it has been computed that a single pair of either of these fish, released in the ocean at the beginning of the Christian Era, would have been able by now to fill the oceans absolutely solid with living eels or codfish. Oysters could do still better.
>
> "But the world records in productivity belong to the bacteria and other microbes. Some varieties of bacteria are able to complete their life cycle in less than twenty minutes. That is, a single microbe is ready, twenty minutes after its first formation, to divide into two and thereby to start another generation. Twenty minutes later, these two daughter microbes themselves are ready to divide.
>
> "If the microbes in a single glass of sour milk were provided with ample food and proper living conditions, in less than five days the living mass of microbes would be larger than the whole earth.
>
> "Under the real conditions in the world nothing like this is possible. Only one microbe in a thousand billion is able to survive at all. The progeny of this one is subjected to similar chances of death."

AMID all the wastefulness of nature there exists, it would appear, a streak of something like shrewdness. Certain animals and plants have devised ingenious methods of preserving a relatively few offspring. Among the higher animals parental care does it. We read:

> "Under savage conditions a great many children are born, but these are cared for only inefficiently by the parents. Most of the children die. Civilized communities, on the other hand, usually show much smaller percentages of births, but the children born are cared for with extreme devotion, and most of them live.
>
> "Coconut palms usually grow close to the edge of the sea. When the coconut falls, it is likely to fall into the ocean. Then the life-preserving husk enables the seed to float, perhaps for thousands of miles. Thus it is, botanists believe, that the coconut has been distributed everywhere around the tropical seacoasts of the world.
>
> "A single mullen plant in an English field was found, by actual count, to produce approximately 700,000 seeds in one year. Six months later, a census of the neighborhood showed only 108 mullen seedlings. All the others were wasted."

The enemies that produce this enormous mortality of plants are chiefly small animals, like grubs and adult insects, and the fungi which attack young seedlings shortly after they sprout. Sometimes, indeed, the enemies get the best of it. The writer says, in conclusion:



Or, if We Preferred Oysters—

Oysters are prolific breeders. One mother oyster will lay 500,000 eggs in a season, and if these all survived, the oceans would long since have been filled with oyster shells. This photograph shows an oyster-shell reef built from successive generations of oysters which grew up in the same locality on the shells of their parents, off the coast of Georgia

> "Many times in the history of life on earth even nature's wastefulness has failed in its end. The great dinosaurs once existed by uncounted millions. Whatever nature's plan in this instance may have been, it evidently failed, since the entire race died out and vanished.
>
> "Perhaps this fate is in store for animals like men or elephants or sea-worms which take the path of fewer offspring, more care and less wastefulness. Or perhaps this expedient will really prove the better, so that creatures which care for the young will conquer and displace the ones like eels and codfish which depend upon enormous and wasteful productivity. That is something which biologists are studying."

Narrower Auto Roads

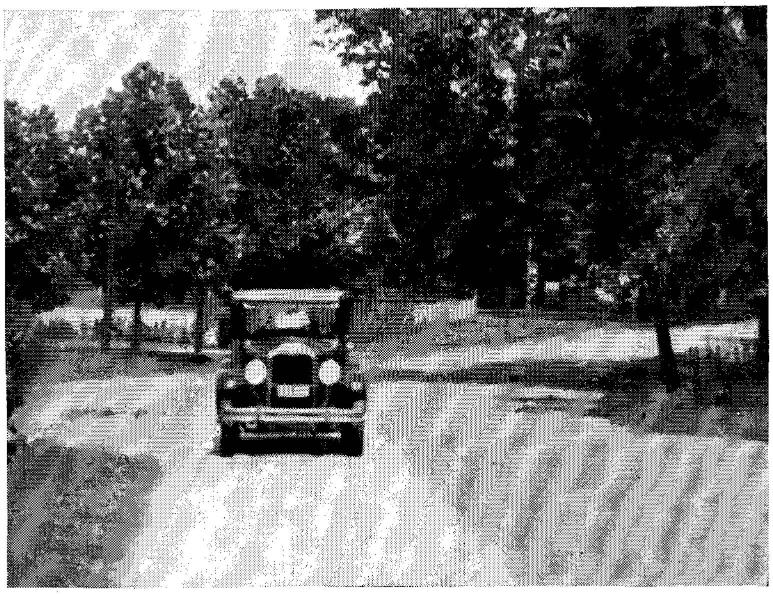
NOT EVERYWHERE, OF COURSE; only where broad ones are not needed.

It is as foolish to build a twenty-foot road where a ten-foot one would do, as it would be to try to get along with the narrower one in heavy traffic.

Best of all, halving the width doubles the length without extra cost; and in many rural regions, length, rather than width, is what is needed.

So the "single-lane pavement," we are told by E. E. Duffy of the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, writing in *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), is winning its way, and is solving the farm-to-market problem in many sections of the United States.

The trend toward single-lane paving is indicated, the writer notes, by the fact that there are now more than 2,000 miles of this type of surface. Various counties all over the country are laying plans to build greater mileages within the near future. Illinois leads with 750 miles now in service. To quote further:



Courtesy of *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore)

A Single-Track Hard-Surface Road in Texas

"Single-lane pavements have been quite popular in the South. The first recorded single-lane pavements were built in three States in the same years—Ohio, Texas, and Mississippi, in 1912 and 1913. A recent inspection of a single-lane pavement built in Lee County, Mississippi, in 1913, revealed that the pavement is in excellent condition and has many years of service still ahead of it. Missouri has been a leading single-lane-pavement builder, and now has some 420 miles, a great deal of which was built by the State Highway Department with the thought of widening as finances and traffic permitted. Many counties in the Southern States have this type of pavement and are considering expansion programs.

"In 1929, Kent County, Maryland, adopted a $900,000 bond issue to build fifty-one miles of single-lane pavement. The citizens of that community have been so pleased that they are demanding more of these roads, and indications are that the State Legislature will be asked to authorize an additional $500,000 bond issue with which to build more of these pavements."

At first glance, this might appear only a half-hearted effort, but in picturing the prime needs of local communities for year-round travel to market, it can be seen that the single-lane pavement performs that very necessary function. Mr. Duffy goes on:

"While for the most part single-lane pavements are being built as permanent roadways, with no thought of widening them, many communities are using them to serve until finances permit the extending of the pavement to full width. This has been found to be a highly desirable method of providing immediate relief for traffic on busy roads.

"A recent query conducted in several communities where considerable mileages of single-lane pavements are used revealed that only rarely do accidents occur. In the first place, traffic is comparatively light. Motorists using these narrow travelways naturally drive more carefully, altho speeds up to forty-five miles per hour are safe when no other vehicles are near. Motorists slow down when approaching other vehicles so that they may safely transfer to the shoulders.

"Narrow pavements carry with them the advantage of low first costs and low upkeep cost. The first cost is usually a trifle more than half the cost of a full-width pavement, but of course the single-lane pavement carries with it the same economy advantages that go with the wider pavement. Communities have found that the upkeep of the single-lane pavements is low, probably running around $100 per mile per year as compared with several hundred dollars per mile per year on less permanent types."

Medical Moratorium for the Jobless

LONG-TERM CREDIT, to be extended by physicians to unemployed patients, is advocated by *The Medical Mentor* (Baltimore).

Something of the kind, we are told, has been proposed by the Executive Council of the American Medical Editors' and Authors' Association, which is of the opinion that the present unemployment situation is of vital interest to the medical profession. Says *The Mentor:*

"There are, among our patients, many who, under normal conditions, pay their bills promptly, but who, at this time, because they are out of work, are *temporarily* unable to do so.

"Unless we make some special arrangements with these people, one of two things will happen: Either they will deny themselves and their families the benefit of medical services, to their more or less serious and permanent detriment; or they will go to free clinics for treatment. In the latter case, many will acquire the 'clinic habit,' and be permanently lost to us as remunerative patients.

"Physicians have always been notable for the extent to which they have given their services, without hope of pay, to needy persons; and certainly none of us will alter our habits in that regard in these trying times."

A new class of needy has been created by the hard times, who can not pay now, but can pay later. So:

"For the benefit of those honest and self-reliant persons who are now suffering adversity, but who abhor the thought of asking for charity, the council suggests that the medical profession declare a moratorium, applying to *unemployed persons only*, on the following basis:

"That definite announcements be made in the various communities to the effect that persons who are ordinarily employed and solvent, but who now, for the time being, are without work, will, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of these facts, be accorded an extension of credit for medical services, until such time as they are once more working, after which the indebtedness shall be liquidated.

"It is quite possible that local banks, acceptance companies, and other financial agencies can assist in this matter, so that this extension of emergency credit may not impose undue hardships upon the physicians who grant it."

Nothing in these suggestions, we are assured, is intended to apply to persons who are in approximately their normal financial status. These should, of course, pay their doctors even more promptly than usual. The writer goes on:

"As to the paupers, who do not pay in any case, arrangements should be made with the commissioners of the poor and the welfare agencies, so that physicians may receive some recompense for the commodity (their services) which they are furnishing, as do other persons and firms who are paid for the supplies furnished to the needy. All physicians will, as usual, give many hours of their time to deserving persons from whom they expect no financial return whatever."

(*Science Department continued on page 32*)

examine
value

GM
GENERAL
MOTORS

The General Motors Corporation maintains a creative staff known as the Art and Color Section to aid and counsel the division engineers in the style development of General Motors cars. The special province of this staff embraces style, color and appointments, and under its skillful handling, lines and proportions yield to fashion influences well in advance of the prevailing mode. Through the activities of the Art and Color Section, General Motors is kept abreast of style changes, and in co-operation with division engineers conscientious effort is made to secure the most pleasing effects. Thus the various divisions of the General Motors Corporation are supported in their creative work by unusual art and style facilities which contribute deeply to the outstanding values in General Motors cars.

A Car for Every Purse and Purpose

Chevrolet Roadster	$ 475
Chevrolet Sport Roadster	495
Chevrolet Phaeton	510
Chevrolet Coupe	535
Chevrolet Coupe (5 Windows)	545
Chevrolet Coach	545
Chevrolet Sport Coupe	575
Chevrolet 5 passenger Coupe	595
Chevrolet Convertible Cabriolet	615
Chevrolet Sedan	635
Chevrolet Special Sedan	650
Chevrolet Landau Phaeton	650
Pontiac Coupe	675
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[illegible] Coupe	[illegible]
[illegible] Sedan, 2-Door	$ 845
Oldsmobile Sedan, 4-Door	925
Oldsmobile Convertible Roadster	935
Oldsmobile Patrician Sedan	960
Oakland Sport Coupe	975
Oakland Sedan, 4-Door	995
Oakland Convertible Coupe	995
Buick 2 Pass. Business Coupe "56"	1,025
Buick 5 Pass. Sedan "57"	[illegible]
Oakland Custom Sedan	[illegible]
Buick Sport Roadster "94"	1,055
Buick Phaeton "95"	[illegible]
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Buick 4 Pass. Country Club Coupe "96S"	$1,720
Buick 5 Pass. Coupe "90"	1,765
Buick 4 Door Sedan "91"	1,785
Buick 4 Pass. Conv. Coupe "[illegible]"	1,785
Buick 7 Pass. 4 Door Sedan "90"	1,935
Buick 7 Pass. Limousine "90L"	2,035
La Salle V-8 Coupe, 2 Passenger	2,195
La Salle V-8 Roadster	2,245
La Salle V-8 Convertible Coupe	2,295
La Salle V-8 Sedan, 5 Passenger	2,295
La Salle V-8 Coupe, 5 Passenger	2,295
La Salle V-8 7 Pass. Touring	2,345
La Salle V-8 5 Pass. Town Sedan	2,345
La Salle V-8 Sedan, 7 Passenger	2,475
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Cadillac V-8 Coupe, 2 Passenger	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,795
[illegible] Passenger	[illegible]
Cadillac V-8 [illegible] Passenger	2,845
Cadillac V-8 Town Sedan	2,945
Cadillac V-8 Phaeton	2,945
Cadillac V-8 Convertible Coupe	2,945
Cadillac V-8 Sedan, 7 Passenger	[illegible]
Cadillac V-8 Imperial	$
Cadillac V-8 Touring	
La Salle V-8 All-Weather Phaeton	
La Salle V-8 Sedanet	
La Salle V-8 5 Pass. Sedanet Cab.	
Cadillac V-8 All-Weather Phaeton	
Cadillac V-12 Coupe, 2 Passenger	
Cadillac V-12 Coupe, 5 Passenger	
Cadillac V-12 Sedan, 5 Passenger	
Cadillac V-12 Roadster	
Cadillac V-12 Town Sedan	
Cadillac V-12 Phaeton	
Cadillac V-12 Convertible Coupe	
Cadillac V-12 Sedan, 7 Passenger	
Cadillac V-12 Touring	
Cadillac V-12 Imperial	
Cadillac V-12 All-Weather Phaeton	
Cadillac V-16, 31 Fleetwood Custom Models	$5,350 to $
Cadillac V-16, Special Custom Models	up to $

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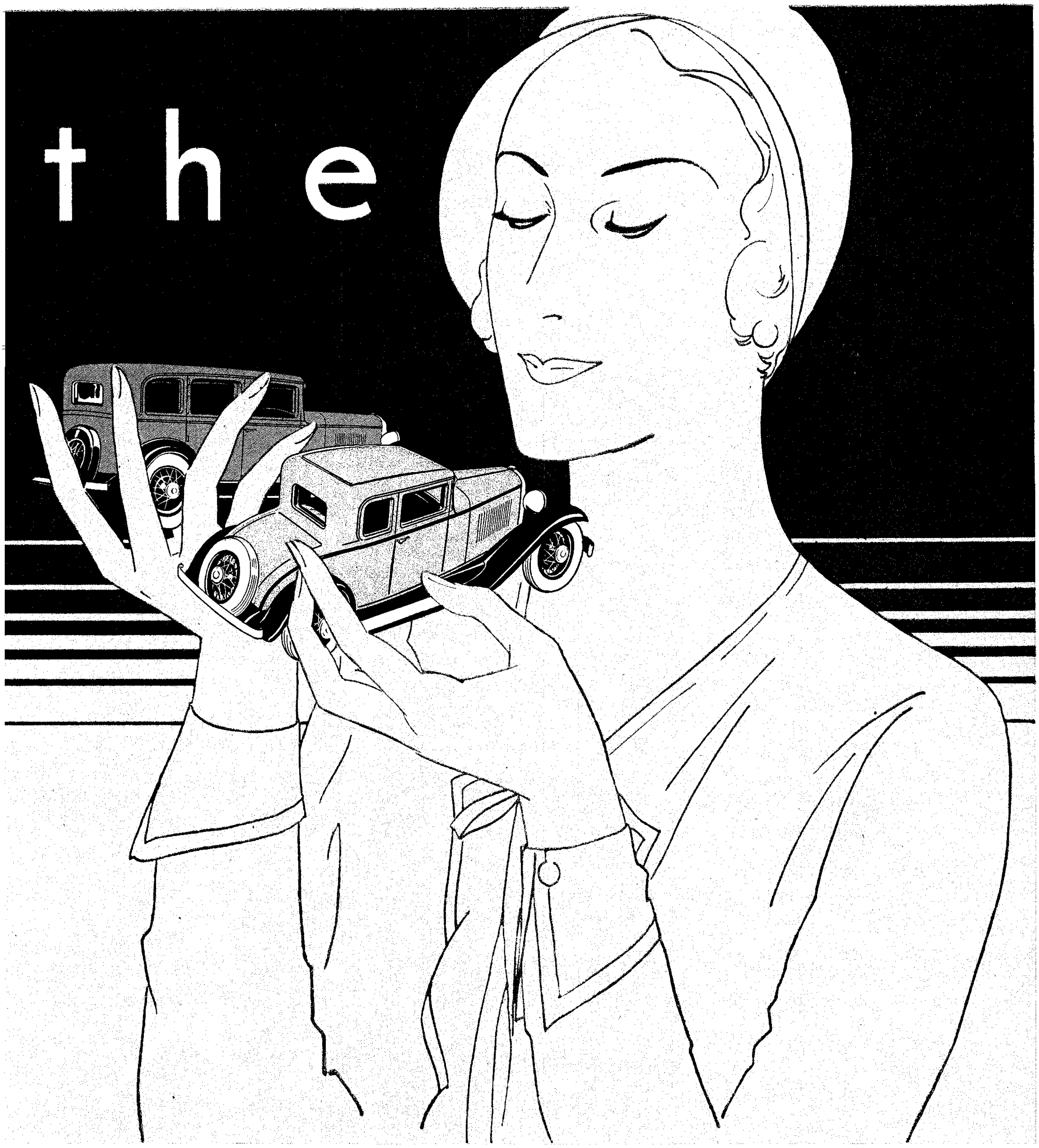


GENERAL MOTORS CARS
HAVE OUTSTANDING VALUE

HEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND · BUICK · LA SALLE · CADILLAC · BODIES BY FISHER

Chromium Brightening the World

"HOW DO THEY KEEP THAT TOWER SHINY?" This question, says *The Geographic News Bulletin* (Washington), is often heard on the streets of New York when visitors come within eyeshot of the gleaming chromium-alloy towers of the city's newest sky-scrapers.

Chromium was a curiosity to metallurgists a century ago; now a single American factory plates more than 2,000 articles with it.

For years after chromium was discovered, science failed to utilize it. The metal needed society. When it was found to mix with other metals it began its meteoric rise in the metal world. We read:

"A small percentage of chromium mixed with steel, iron, brass, and other metals, produces a hard, tough alloy with high heat-resistance. Chromium thwarts rust and corrosion; it resists the attack of all but two chemicals. Perhaps the most widely known feature of chromium is the mirror-like polish of chromium plate.

"Without chromium a leading American automobile factory would require a plant seven times its present size to produce the same number of automobiles, because tools and machine parts containing chromium withstand the stress and strain of high-speed machinery.

"The commuter has a somewhat 'chromiumized' day. When he awakes, one of the first things he sees is the bedroom wall-paper, which probably was printed on a chromium-plated press, and his wife dons a dress with colored designs that were printed by a chromium-plated die. He turns a bright, chromium-plated door-knob on the bathroom door, makes shaving-lather on his face with water from chromium-plated faucets, and shaves with a chromium-plated razor.

"His coffee may be percolated in a chromium-plated pot. The knife that cuts his morning grapefruit does not stain, because its blade contains chromium. Possibly his cereal was cooked in a brilliant chromium-plated pan, and his eggs and pancakes were fried in chromium-plated utensils; if so, the cook used no fat.

"Available for preparation of another meal is the spotless chromium-plated waffle-iron, toaster, and teapot of permanent luster.

"The paper money his wife uses to purchase the day's groceries and the postage-stamps that adorn his morning mail were printed from a chromium-plated engraved die at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington. A mere film of chromium will extend the life of engraving dies three times longer than naked plates.

"Watches and locomotive axles, engine driving-rods, and rails are treated with the magic metal."

ALTHO chromium plate has been in wide commercial use less than ten years, many automobile-makers, we are told, now plate radiator-shells, headlight-shells, door-handles, bumpers, hub-caps, and trimmings with chromium. Under the hood are numerous chromium-alloy and plated parts. Without their strengthening qualities, the motor would be larger. Chromium may have been mixed with the steel of which the chassis was molded. The writer goes on:

"Many tons of chromium alloy and chromium plate go into the construction of modern buildings. Chromium alloy usually is employed where its strengthening qualities are required, and chromium plate where metal is exposed to atmospheric corrosion and gleaming trimmings are desired.

"No longer must the mariner gaze upon pockmarked brass rails and fittings on his craft, for a little chromium mixed with brass resists the corrosion of salt spray.

"In the chemical industry chromium has made its mark in tanning leather. Chromium-treated leather resists the disintegrating effects of many chemicals and water. In 1928 American oil refineries found that chromium reduced corrosion of cracking chambers treating high-sulfur oils. In the paper industry, chromium plate has lengthened the life of tubes used for the evaporation of waste sulfate-liquor. Heat-resisting qualities of chromite, the mineral source of chromium, make it valuable as a lining for open-hearth furnaces.

"In 1830 a young Maryland metallurgist found a cider barrel tilted against an odd piece of 'rock.' He discovered the 'rock' was chromite, and later opened a mine near Baltimore. Maryland led in production of chromium from 1830 until 1870. It was unseated by Turkey, which held first place until 1903. Rhodesia and New Caledonia jockeyed for first position after Turkey relinquished its place. For one year—1918—the United States took the lead, when the demand for chromium for armor-plate and projectiles temporarily brought the slumbering industry to life. To-day, South Rhodesia is the world's greatest chromite-producing region."

Eight Dollars a Week Feeds Five

HOW CHEAPLY CAN A FAMILY BE FED without health being endangered?

This question, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), faces mothers in American communities where drought and unemployment have made the food problem acute.

When money is scarce, the housewife grudges spending a penny unnecessarily, but she realizes that stinting her children essential foods is dangerous economy.

Enabling American housekeepers to be certain that every cent of their food money is being invested for the health and protection of their families, Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Home Economics, has devised a series of low-cost weekly market orders for different-sized families. We read:

"The cost of this minimum food budget would, of course, vary with the size of the family and local food prices. And to the housewife is left the responsibility of searching the market pages and grocery stores for food bargains.

"Following the government market guide, and shopping in a city where average prices prevail, a housewife should be able to feed a family of five, consisting of two adults at active work, a boy of twelve to fifteen years and a girl of four to eight years, and a child under three years, for less than $8 a week.

"Twelve representative cities in different parts of the country were considered in making these estimates, and the prices taken from the city having average prices for the group."

First we have the expense for cereals and milk, which figure thus:

"Cereals cost $1.32 weekly on this budget. This is divided as follows: nine pound-loaves of bread at 7 cents a loaf, $.63; four pounds of whole-wheat flour at 10 cents a pound, $.40; three pounds of corn-meal at 3 cents a pound, $.09; one pound of rice, $.05; two pounds of hominy grits at 3 cents a pound, $.06; and a pound of rolled oats, $.09.

"The milk expenditure is $1.50, for eighteen quarts of unsweetened, canned milk at three tall cans for a quarter."

NEXT we turn to meat, eggs, fats, sweets, and such like:

"Purchases of meat, eggs, cheese, and canned salmon or dried fish totaled $1.14 on this budget. This included three pounds of cheap beef and lamb cuts at 15 cents a pound, $.45; a pound of cheese, $.23; one dozen eggs, $.33; and a half-pound of canned salmon, $.13.

"Expenditure for fats for the diet totaled $.54. This sum was divided as follows: a pound of salt pork, $.17½; a pound of lard, $.11; butter substitute, $.19; peanut butter at 12½ cents a pound, $.06¼.

"Sweetening cost $.61. This included two pounds of sugar at 5½ cents, $.11; and a quart and a half of molasses, $.50."

Then what about fruits and vegetables? As we learn:

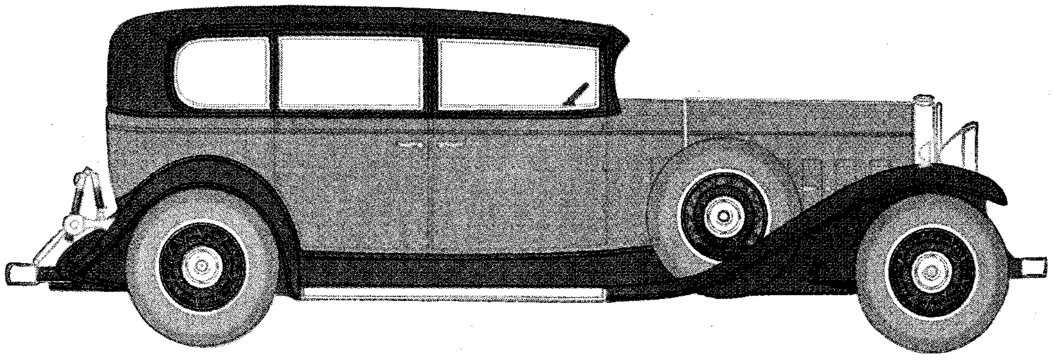
"The allowance for fruits and vegetables was $2.19. This included seven pounds of Irish potatoes (five pounds for 13 cents), $.18⅕; seven pounds of sweet potatoes (five pounds for 23 cents), $.32⅕; three quart cans of tomatoes at 15 cents a can, $.45; one pound of dried beans, $.15; three pounds of green vegetables, such as kale and spinach, at 9 cents a pound, $.27; three pounds of root vegetables (beets, carrots, onions, etc.), $.26; two pounds of apples, $.25; two pounds of oranges, $.25; one pound of prunes, $.05½.

"These food items total $7.30. With a food budget of $8 weekly, this allows a small margin for price fluctuation or for improving the diet.

"More milk and more tomatoes are advised by the Government as the cheapest and best way of improving these minimum diets. As the rations of milk, tomatoes, and lean meat have already been cut to the minimum required for health, the Bureau of Home Economics cautions against further reducing these foods."

It has often been observed that Cadillac and La Salle owners drive their cars a great deal farther, year for year, than the average motorist. There are two reasons why this should be expected. Cadillac and La Salle are noted for their extraordinary stamina and dependability; hence they are the logical choice for active, busy people who must crowd each day with accomplishment. But perhaps a better reason is the fact that Cadillac and La Salle perform so beautifully—are so delightful and refreshing to drive—that there is always the temptation to take the wheel and go somewhere.

CADILLAC V-8



Through the new Cadillac V-8, the advantages of Cadillac ownership have been made available to a vastly-increased group—for V-8 prices now range from $2695, f.o.b. Detroit. The G. M. A. C. Payment Plan—recommended to all purchasers—adds still further to the ease and convenience of Cadillac ownership. Coachwork by Fisher and Fleetwood.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

THE NEW Veedol MOTOR OIL

100% Pennsylvania Made 100% Better Without a Price-Premium

CHILL it to zero . . . and still it pours. Heat it until it's hot enough to boil eggs . . . it stays tough, rich and full-bodied. Hold it to the light . . . it's so pure you can read a newspaper through it! Test it by any method you choose . . . you'll find it 99.1% free from carbon and carbon-forming residue.

That's the New VEEDOL, Tide Water's new contribution to smoother and sweeter motor car performance. 100% Pennsylvania made 100% better . . . by a new $2,000,000 refining process that only Tide Water employs.

It means a clean engine at the end of thousands of silken driving miles. It means no more trouble from heat-thinned lubricants. No friction drag. No broken oil film that lets hot metals grind together. It means the friction-fighting, heat-resisting, long-lived qualities of 100% Pennsylvania . . . magnified and multiplied . . . *with no price-premium to pay.*

The first quart of the New VEEDOL cost Tide Water $2,000,000 . . . but *you* pay no price-premium for its premium qualities. Sold by thousands of dealers displaying the orange and black 100% Pennsylvania sign.

A TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED PRODUCT

FOUR EXTRA ADVANTAGES BUT NO PRICE-PREMIUM

1 **ANTI-CARBON** . . . 99.1% carbon-free. Gums, resins and carbon-forming impurities have disappeared under new refining processes.

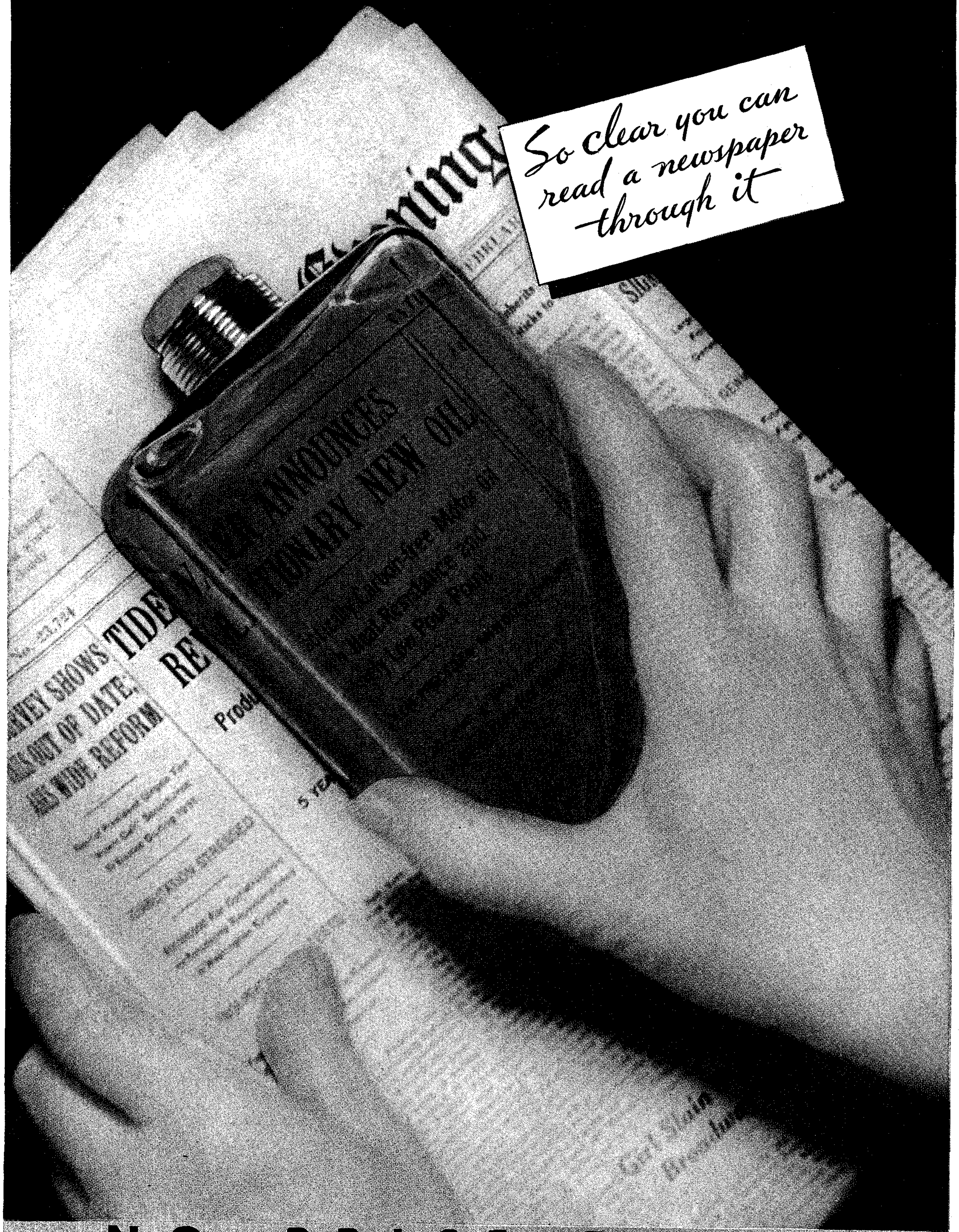
2 **ENDURANCE** . . . Long life under searing temperatures. New heat-resisting qualities give greatest economy through longest mileage.

3 **FREE POURING** . . . Pours at zero. Lubricates perfectly at 20° below. Assures rich protective film of oil on coldest mornings.

4 **PURITY** . . . So clear you can read a newspaper through it. No other 100% Pennsylvania oil has this cleanliness or clarity.

A • PREMIUM • PRODUCT

$2,000,000 SPENT TO GET THIS CARBON-FREE CLARITY


So clear you can read a newspaper through it

. . . NO · PRICE - PREMIUM

Sane health habits are *Instinctive with her*

The Type of Person who Prefers LAVORIS

YOU know her type. So accustomed to wealth that her tastes are particularly simple. So surrounded since baby days by expert supervision of diet and play and exercise that she has no need to think of health. So sane and wholesome in her preferences that she would inevitably choose for herself the same routine of oral hygiene that a famed specialist long since prescribed for her—the twice-a-day use of Lavoris. . . . No matter what mouthwash you are now using, switch to Lavoris for a week. See why normal, healthy people prefer it. Enjoy its cleanly, agreeable flavor, its stimulating, freshening effect. Note that Lavoris is more than a deodorant—that this honest, ethical product is a particularly effective cleanser of the mouth and throat, detaching the film that harbors germs, sweeping out of the mouth unwholesome oral debris, and stimulating the tissues. . . . See your dentist regularly—as often as he suggests—and use Lavoris daily. At drug counters everywhere.

LAVORIS

"Advocate Lavoris from baby days on," Dentists told us

In letters from all over the world dentists have showed their interest in Lavoris advertising by such suggestions as these: "Show the benefits in later years of early and sane oral hygiene and ethical and regular dental care" . . . "stress the wholesome flavor of Lavoris" . . . "explain that bad breath is a symptom calling for professional advice."

LAVORIS CHEMICAL COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn. Toronto, Canada

Note to Members of the Medical and Dental Professions: Lavoris prints its formula upon every bottle and has never implied in any manner that it is a substitute for professional attention and service. On the contrary, in all advertising, we urge the reader to "Do As Your Dentist Tells You." A sound slogan, we believe.

DO AS YOUR DENTIST TELLS YOU

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A South Sea Tragedy Is Murnau's Epitaph

LIFE THWARTED by fate, man frustrated by the gods—such is the classic theme of the last photoplay made by the creator of "The Last Laugh."

It was his fate never to see it given to the public.

A week before the presentation of "Tabu," with which he had returned to Hollywood from his directorial labors in two small islands of the Tahiti group, Murnau was fatally injured in a car smash, dying the next day in a Santa Barbara hospital.

Hence a tragic personal interest attaches to the posthumous production of his last work.

Indeed, some observers think they can trace a symbolic connection between his own psychological problems and the story of "Tabu."

Here we plunge into the middle of its first part, which is called "Paradise."

Reri, the loveliest girl in Bora-Bora, is about to be consecrated to the gods. Thereafter she will be tabu. No man may be her lover. It is death to break the tabu.

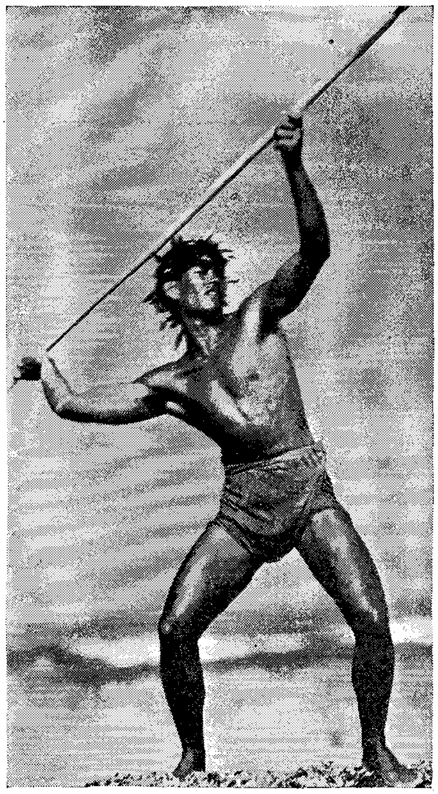
Sacred to the Gods, She Is Tabu

But this Bora-Bora belle has fallen in love, so look out for squalls.

To be thus chosen by the gods is a great honor, of course. The decree has been brought from the king of the whole island group by his emissary, *Hitu*, an old warrior with a face like parchment.

Reri is to sail away with him, after the joyous ceremony of consecration by her own people. But while the preparations are going on, she is sobbing her heart out in her mother's lap.

AND in another palm-leaf hut a magnificent youth, *Matahi*, the island's greatest spearer of fishes and shooter of cataracts, is prostrated with despair.



Matahi, Who Defies the Gods for a Girl

For these two are sweethearts. We have seen their love develop with tropic suddenness in the opening sequences of the film, during the wild sport of youths and maidens sliding down mountain waterfalls and playing tag in deep pools beneath the tree-ferns and palms.

And now the ceremony has begun. Youths and maidens wreathed in flowers are dancing the sacred love dance around the chosen maiden, who is still bowed down with grief.

But see! In *Matahi's* hut the heart-broken youth lifts his head at the familiar strains of drums and strings. The dance! No boy in Bora-Bora can beat him at the writhing and stamping of the hula-hula, or whatever it is. Jamming a wreath of flowers on his head and tying on his grass petticoat, he dashes along a jungle trail and leaps into the dance as its leader.

With his white teeth bared, he cavorts challengingly in front of *Reri*. And she, looking up in wonder, rises as if fascinated and begins to dance opposite him, smiling into his face, and they dance and smile, and dance and smile, with all and more of the fire that should go into the sacred ritual.

It is a climax that stirs the blood, according to many witnesses, and it marks the high spot of the first part of "Tabu," when the joy and tragedy of the lovers are just beginning.

THE film is, according to Richard Watts, Jr., "a genuine motion-picture poem, a lyric tale of native life in the South Seas that is inescapably lovely in its pictorial values."

Writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Mr. Watts notes that "Tabu" is a silent photoplay, "whose chief virtue is that it is beautiful." It is "without subtitles, its explanatory items being supplied in the form of native documents and the reports of island officials, which fit skilfully into the story."

Nevertheless there is food for the ears as well as the eyes of audiences, for the film is accompanied with a synchronized musical score, composed for it by Hugo Riesenfeld. It is based on South Sea musical themes, and ranges through the whole gamut of passions evoked in the action of the piece.

In the making of "Tabu," the ill-fated German director worked in collaboration with Robert J. Flaherty, the creator of "Moana."

For a compact summary of the story, we quote John S. Cohen in the New York *Sun:*

> It is a tale of two lovers, two Polynesians, she as luscious as a doe, he a brown-skinned god of the waterfalls and lily-ponds; their escape to another island when she is chosen to be a goddess of the tribe, which means she must forever remain chaste or the honor of the tribe will be sullied; and their final separation when she is carried back to the tribe and he is drowned in a vain effort to swim to the skiff that is taking her away from him forever. And as the moon shines across the waters of the night his arms mill slowly and he finally sinks into the depths—away from a world of beauty that would have been nothing without his mate.
>
> Some of it is really as lovely as a poem, some of it is touching, all of it is beautiful to look at, and had it been worked out with a shade more effectiveness it might have been film history. As it stands it is even more interesting than "Moana," but it had a chance to be even more than that.
>
> The directors have pictured striking native dances wherein the Polynesians, lithe, beautiful, unsullied, and innocent in their little Paradises, their Gardens of Eden of sky, foliage, and crystal-clear water, undulate rhythmically, fascinatingly. There are scenes of fishing, of boating; and later at the White Man's island, scenes of pearl diving, with sharks near by, and a rather striking episode showing the two principals, innocent, childlike in their freshness and beauty, in ironic contrast with a messy, gin-soaked, jazzy

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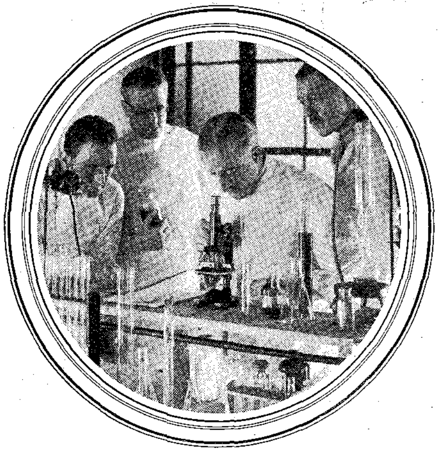

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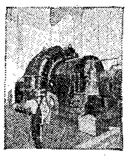
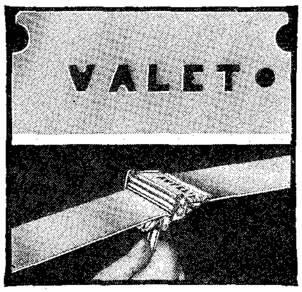


IN laboratory and factory—wherever technical work is done — accuracy always assures finer results. This is the reason metallurgists and dermatologists — authorities whose opinions are accepted without question—prefer the new Valet blade.

Every operation in the manufacture of the new Valet is executed with utmost exactness. The steel is processed by secret formula, triple-hardened and finished to a micro-perfect edge. Skin specialists have definitely proved that this blade is easier on the face.

The new Valet is intended exclusively for the Valet AutoStrop Razor. Learn by experience that steel experts and skin specialists are right—that Valet proves a little more precision makes a big difference in results.

The new blade can be identified by the word "Valet" cut through the steel.



VALET AutoStrop

RAZORS AND BLADES

atmosphere of a civilization ruled by white men. Indeed, talkies or no talkies, flop or no flop, "Tabu" makes you admire it.

And here this department pays its respects to the late Murnau, whose recent death in an automobile accident robbed the movies of one of the few artists who have ever taken them seriously. With "The Last Laugh," "Faust," and the first half of "Sunrise" he brought a rich beauty, an intangible poetic sense, into contemporary films, and traces of his work have since been imitated on all sides. And here he and Mr. Flaherty, who has also made movie history with "Nanook of the North" and "Moana," have once again attempted a beautiful thing.

IN a thoughtful review of Murnau's career, Mr. Watts, whom we have already quoted, writes further:

> Murnau was quite definitely that rare person in the motion-picture, a genuine and conscientious artist; yet in the manner of a true Greek tragedy, he was defeated by his own weaknesses and the savagery of fate.
>
> Murnau sighted fame in the most promising days of the silent films, and it is to that lost period that his career belongs.
>
> He was the director of "The Last Laugh," the picture without captions, which set both Murnau and Emil Jannings upon the heights. What Victor Hugo's "Hernani" was to the Romantic Movement in France, "The Last Laugh" was to the motion-picture throughout the world. It became a battle-cry and a banner of revolt, a definite proclamation, around which the young intellectuals of the photoplay rallied gaily, that declared the cinema a true art form.

This Little Pig Won't Go to Market

> "The Last Laugh" was never a great economic success, wherever it played, but its success of esteem was mighty, and people proud of their literacy, who had looked with some discomfort on Von Stroheim's mightier "Greed," began to admit that they saw something in that unhappy stepchild of the arts, the cinema, without adding something patronizing about Chaplin or Tom Mix.

THEN came Murnau's version of the Faust legends, which was certainly "one of the most beautiful motion-pictures ever made," pronounces Mr. Watts, continuing:

> As a matter of fact, it was so superior in its pictorial loveliness that, in some curious manner, a number of distinguished observers were frightened by it. Suddenly they developed an inordinate interest in virility, and announced sadly that the exquisite visual qualities of "Faust" gave it an effete touch which was out of keeping with the stark, grim manliness that was inherent in the films.
>
> It was something of a surprize to some of us to learn that the screen had possest all this impressiveness, but that could not keep us from appreciating the fact that, in "Faust," Murnau had provided a fine and dramatic photoplay, made up of a series of scenes which captured the quality of beautiful paintings in motion.
>
> It was after these two productions that the enterprising Fox organization decided to bring Murnau to America. He arrived, apparently full of plans and enthusiasms; a big, red-headed German with something of the appearance of a taciturn, glumly humorous Scotsman.

When Lillian Leitzel, Sprite of the Air, Was Out of a Job

SHE, who was to become the Queen of the Big Top, was just an attractive little trouper, unknown to fame, when, in 1913, she found herself stranded in New York.

Courtney Ryley Cooper tells the story in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine.

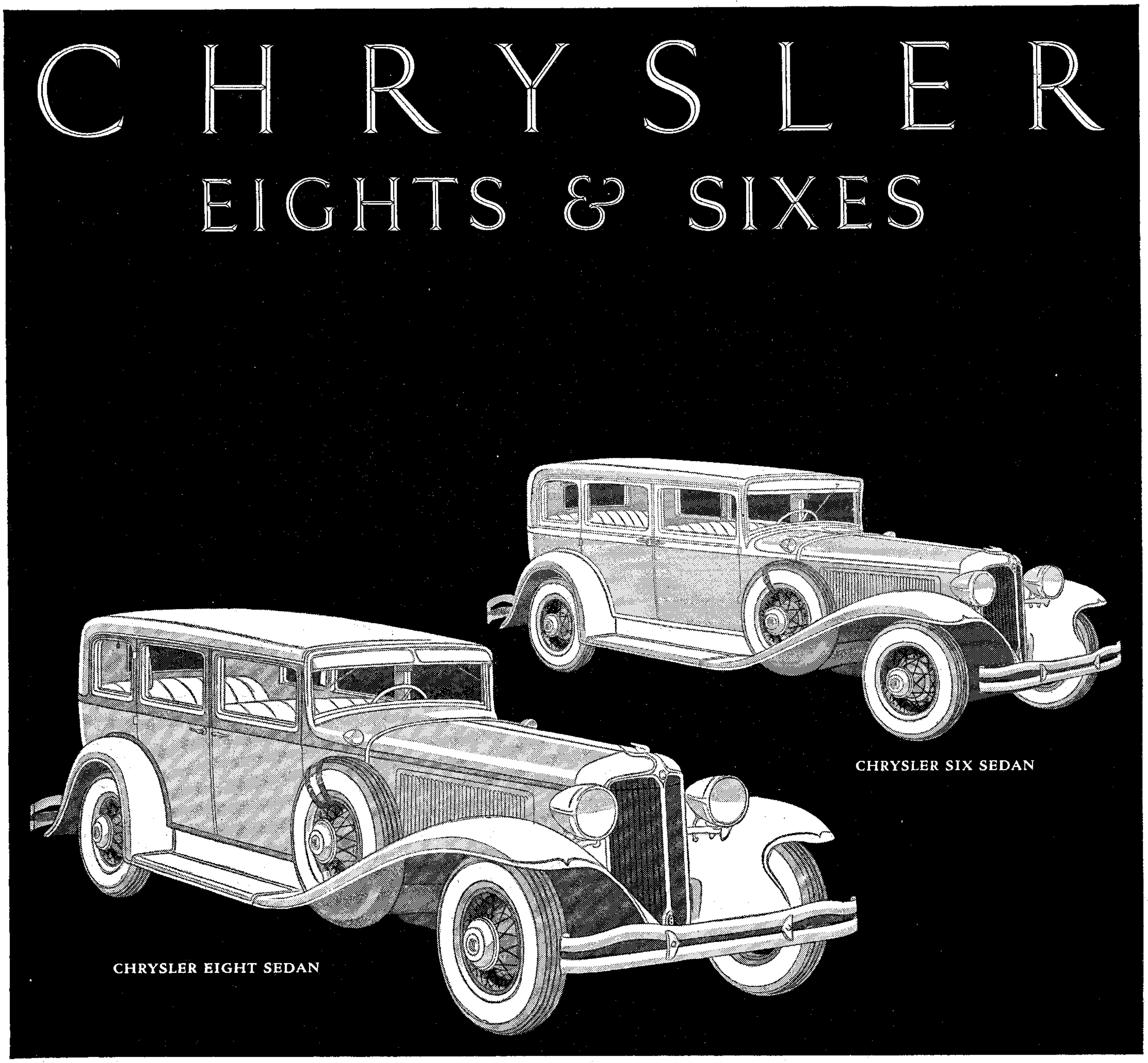
We learn how the girl acrobat, whose aspiration carried her beyond all fear of death, pain or failure, applied to a theatrical booking-agent and was promised a tryout.

This was to take place at Bayonne, New Jersey. It was to be for three days, and "on the third night the managers from New York were to drop in to 'catch the act.' On the second night, unused to single work, the girl fell—and struck straight upon bended knees.

"She managed to crawl from the stage, smiling wanly at the audience; then she collapsed."

But that wasn't the end of little Lillian's tryout. Not by a long shot. We quote Mr. Cooper:

> The next night she struggled to the theater on crutches, hobbled to the edge of the wings and there schooled a stage attendant in hastily rehearsed work.
>
> The song-and-dance team preceding her act finished its patter and its hoofing; the curtain rose upon on empty stage. Then,



Cars of today—the up-to-date cars

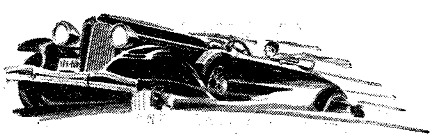
CHRYSLER cars have always been pre-eminently *up-to-date*—cars of the smartest style; cars that set new milestones of engineering progress; cars that establish new examples of fine performance.

The spectacular Chrysler achievements and success of the past formed the background and made possible today's magnificent Chrysler Eights—and an entirely new Chrysler Six styled like the Eights. The New Chrysler Six has a wheelbase of 116 inches; a 70-horsepower engine; an extremely low double-drop frame; safety bodies of strong steel—a list of features and advantages perfectly amazing in a motor car so low in price.

The Chrysler Eight has a 124-inch wheelbase and a 90-horsepower engine; the Imperial Eight, a 145-inch wheelbase and a 125-horsepower engine. Both Eights have an exclusive Multi-Range 4-speed transmission with Dual High gears.

Two high gears instead of the usual one—a high gear specially intended for sprints in traffic and for climbing hills swiftly; another entirely different high gear for the open road. And a quick, easy gear shift enables you to shift from either high gear to the other without clashing.

Drive a new Chrysler and learn what a big difference there can be in motor car performance.



CHRYSLER SIX . .	$885 to $895
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Chrysler Imperial Eight holds twelve A. A. A. Contest Board stock car speed records in its class for one to five miles

DO YOU WANT A COLOR COPY OF THIS FOR FRAMING?

A beautiful full-color reprint of this picture, 11 by 14 inches, on heavy art paper without any advertising, will be sent for 4¢ in stamps and one side of a Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush box. Address Dept. L.D.-4, Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Co., *Florence, Mass.*

White Teeth . . . Healthy Gums

longer Pro-phy-lac-tic bristles bring both benefits

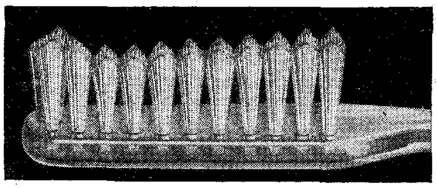
IF you do not feel a tingling glow of health in your gums after brushing your teeth, please try one of the modern Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes. They have the long, pearly bristles that insure health-giving gum massage, and thorough cleansing of teeth.

Brush from the base to the tips of the teeth, uppers and lowers separately. This is the method which dentists advise. You will feel how the extra-resilient bristles s-p-r-e-a-d. How they firmly but gently massage the gum margins. How the sharply pointed tufts reach and clean between teeth.

The gum massage is *automatic*, produced by ingenious Pro-phy-lac-tic design and quality bristle. While you are polishing the teeth to gleaming brightness you automatically do good to your gums. The blood supply is energized. Tissues are firmed. Oral resistance is strengthened.

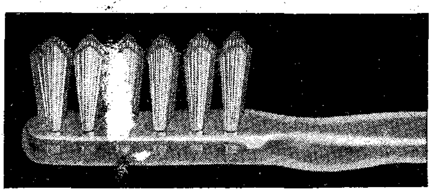
Don't expect such results from brushes of lesser quality, whose bristles get flabby after a few wettings in water. Pro-phy-lac-tic bristle comes from France, Russia, and all world markets. It is the first-cut from the butt end, and its "liveness" and resistance to water can be recognized in its almost-transparent pearly color.

Because we make Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes right in our own New England plant, and have done so since 1888, they carry the broadest guarantee in the field: *If for any reason at all their service fails to satisfy, we will send you a new brush without charge.*



TUFTED Pro-phy-lac-tic

To reach and clean every part of every tooth, use this brush. Especially if your molars (back teeth) are troublesome. Try it. See how the famous tufted toe reaches back teeth. In all colors; 50¢.



MASSO Pro-phy-lac-tic

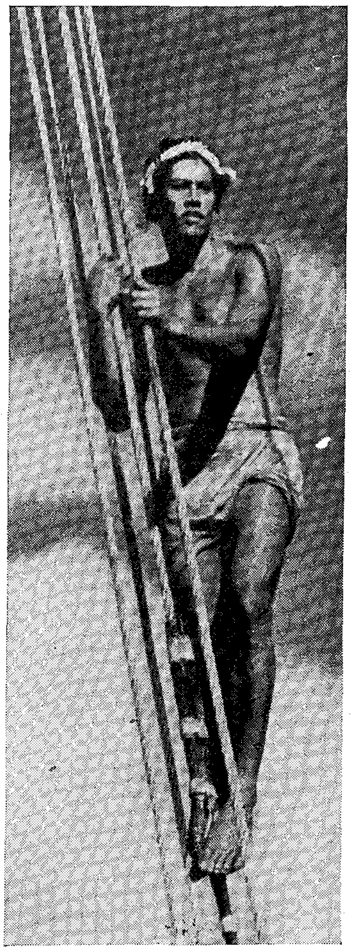
The newest small-type brush. Designed by a committee of the dental profession for maximum cleaning of inter-dental crevices, and correct gingival friction. Note the pointed, wide-spaced tufts; 50¢.

as tho it were a part of her act, a girl was carried lightly onto the stage, her pain-ridden legs stretched prettily outward in their silken tights, her hands extended gracefully.

The attendant lifted her to the rings, where she could work without a strain upon those injured limbs.

An hour later in her dressing-room Lillian Leitzel was booked on Broadway for ten weeks at $300 a week.

OF her unique stunt with which she was wont to wind up her circus act, we learn



Climbing the Shrouds Is Easy After the Coconut Palms

(See the previous story.)

that it followed her descent to earth after all the dizzy divings and other gravity-defying evolutions which constituted the main part of her work.

Hardly had she reached earth when, as we read on:

> She was yanked by one hand with the full strength of a dozen property men to the very top of the canvas, and there, the wild jerk of the ascent over, plunged into a series of turning motions in which her body swung over that one arm in a continuity which seemed ceaseless.
>
> Tiny legs flying, her one free arm swinging madly to aid the momentum of her body, she turned on and on—fifty times, seventy-five, a hundred—while the arms and shoulders of spectators ached from merely watching; a hundred and ten, a hundred and twenty-five; over, and over, and over, her hair disarranged now and flying in Titian clouds to her waist; on and on, over and over—
>
> Once she missed a grip on her rope and

started to fall. The audience gasped. But Lillian—

She caught the rope between the forearm and the biceps and, with that hold acting as a break, slid to the ground.

The resultant friction caused tiny wisps of sweetish-odored smoke as the rope burned deeper, deeper into the flesh. It was a third-degree burn, the doctors said, scalding even the outer layers of the muscles. But the show must go on—the audience was clamoring for her; that night she went forth to do her best.

But back in the dressing-room she sobbed and turned for solace to a fellow performer.

"Was my act really so terrible to-night?" she asked.

"It was lousy!" came the brutally frank answer.

"Oh, it was?" No longer was there sobbing or a thought of pain. "So it was lousy, was it?"

The next night Lillian Leitzel, the burn on her right arm hidden from the view of the audience by heavy applications of grease paint, swung into the air with all the joy and abandon of a child on a holiday.

When she was done she had broken her own record for everything she ever had accomplished as an aerialist!

A VERITABLE martyr to her work, the little Bohemian—her childhood name was Pelikan—had great trouble with the terrific strain she imposed on her right arm, of which Mr. Cooper tells us:

It was scarred heavily by the burns of countless performances in which she turned over and over, ceaselessly over and over, with the loop of a rope literally cutting into her flesh for a space of some four inches above her right wrist.

No one ever was able to devise a shield that could adequately protect the flesh, the rope must bite deeply and incessantly.

But it was a part of her act, so the rope continued its work, and Leitzel wore dresses with long sleeves.

One time several years ago the rope cut deeper than usual. An infection resulted; Leitzel continued to work, the rope burning more severely. During the interim between shows a surgeon drest the wound and sought to alleviate the pain. Then he gave a command.

"There's only one thing to do," he said at last. "Have you ever tried to do that trick with your left arm?"

"Oh, yes," she said with a shrug of her shoulders.

"Can you do it?"

"Easily."

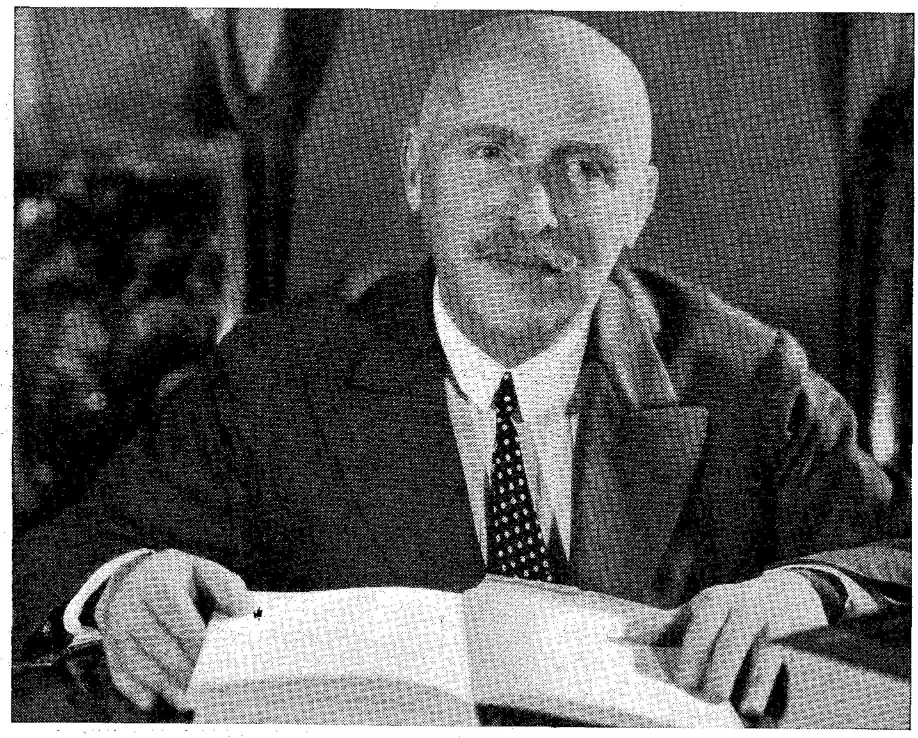
"Then it seems to me the matter is solved. Start this afternoon and do those turnovers with your left arm. Keep doing them that way for a couple of months."

She refused; the surgeon became insistent.

"All right, young lady," he said. "Do as you please. But remember that I'm warning you. The slightest increase in this infection will cause blood-poisoning. You know what that will mean; if you don't I'll tell you—amputation."

"Oh!" The little aerialist shuddered. Then almost suddenly she gritted her teeth. "But I'll still work with my right arm!"

"Don't you understand?" the surgeon asked her again. "I tell you that you're running the danger of amputation. If you'll only stop using that arm and do your work with your left instead of the right—



DR. JOSEF LÉVAI, *Physician-in-Chief of the great Central Hospital of Budapest*

"For stubborn Skin Troubles I advise eating yeast"

. . . declares this Famous European Physician

YOU know what usually causes skin blemishes. In most cases it's an unclean condition of your *intestinal tract!*

How can you correct this trouble? How insure the internal cleanliness which underlies a glowing, healthy skin?

Here is the simple, *natural* way famous specialists are advising. Read about it in the words of the celebrated Hofrat Dr. Josef Lévai, of the Royal Hungarian Association of Physicians, in Budapest:—

"I have found," Dr. Lévai states, "that certain recurring skin troubles readily yield to the action of fresh yeast. I have prescribed it for years for boils, acne and pimples—symptoms of bad digestion and constipation . . . "

Fleischmann's Yeast, you know, gently stimulates the normal action of the intestines . . . prevents the formation of poisons that make your skin break out.

Try it! Just eat three cakes a day. At grocers', restaurants, soda fountains. Write for booklet. Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington St., N. Y. C.

NOTED SKIN SPECIALISTS SAY:—

DR. BRANDWEINER, of Vienna, explains: "Skin disorders usually result from digestive and intestinal disturbances. Fresh yeast keeps intestines free of the poisons that cloud the skin."

DR. CLÉMENT SIMON, France's foremost skin specialist, reports: "The action of yeast is surprising."

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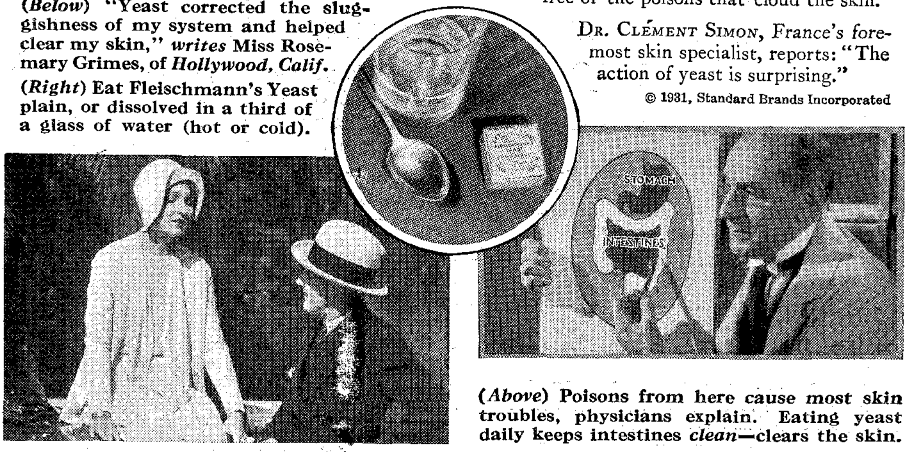

(*Below*) "Yeast corrected the sluggishness of my system and helped clear my skin," *writes* Miss Rosemary Grimes, of *Hollywood, Calif.*

(*Right*) Eat Fleischmann's Yeast plain, or dissolved in a third of a glass of water (hot or cold).

(*Above*) Poisons from here cause most skin troubles, physicians explain. Eating yeast daily keeps intestines *clean*—clears the skin.

To benefit fully, insist on fresh yeast . . . Fleischmann's Yeast

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GATOR HIDE
MULCH PAPER

listen," he asked suddenly, "don't you understand?"

The tiny Bohemian laughed.

"Yes, doctor," she said, "I understand. But you don't. My right arm is scarred; I've become accustomed to seeing the burns on it. But my left arm," she held up the shapely member, frankly admiring its smoothness of turn, the flexibility of it, the gentle conformation into the spread of the small hand—"my left arm is pretty. After all, doctor, I am a woman."

And Lillian Leitzel remained a woman—and a fascinating one—to the end, which came shockingly in Copenhagen a few weeks ago, when a part of her apparatus broke and she plunged to the death she had so long defied.

Biggest Little Shows on Earth

THE boys who wanted to run away with the circus have grown up into men the circus has run away with.

In an age that cooks in kitchenettes, eats in dinettes, drives midget automobiles, plays Tom Thumb golf, and collects models of ships and stage-coaches, they make a boyhood dream come somewhat true by building miniature circuses.

These models, the biggest little shows on earth, we read in articles by A. Morton Smith in Newspaper Enterprise Association's *Every Week Magazine*, and by Keith Kerman in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, are complete from cook tent to calliope. There are well-stocked menageries, cages, trucks, tents, railroad equipment, kitchen utensils, everything, indeed, that John Ringling himself could think of for his circus. And any one of these models will go on the front lawn.

Years go into the making of these, and practically all of one's spare time. Ask Joe Taggart, Walter Matthie and George H. Barlow III and John R. Shepard and B. G. Taylor. They know. While the neighbors are playing golf or tinkering with the car or playing backgammon or reading, these circus enthusiasts are riding their hobby fast and furious.

Outstanding among these circus-model builders, according to Mr. Smith's *Every Week Magazine* account, is Mr. Taggart of Rockford, Illinois. Of him we read:

> This young man, who divides time between the management of a grain farm and his circus workshop, has created a reproduction of the "greatest show on earth" which covers 3,200 square feet of space when set up on the lawn of his home. Built on a scale of one-half inch to the foot, Taggart's miniature consists of some 30,000 pieces of equipment which require the greater part of two days to assemble for exhibition.
>
> There is no minor detail of circus equipment and atmosphere that is not faithfully reproduced in miniature. The Pullman cars are mounted on regular six-wheeled trucks with built-in berths, and electrically lighted, while the flat cars on which the wagons are transported have automatic couplings, air hose and brakes.
>
> The show grounds reveal a maze of tents, twenty in number—the sideshow

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Before that intimate moment, eliminate doubt and avoid embarrassment. Protect your breath with Breethem.

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10¢
Everywhere

with its flaming banners, the red ticket booths with striped umbrellas, candy stands, hot-dog booths, ticket wagons trimmed in gold, electrically lighted, with oval doors and glass windows, the horse tents with tiny equines hitched to canvas mangers; cook tents with tables set, the kitchen with its iron ranges, tubs, boilers and cooking utensils, the blacksmith shop with its tiny forges and anvils, and the dressing tents with tinseled costumes on coat-hangers, all reproduced in their relative proportions.

Under the big top, a stretch of canvas that is nine feet wide and twenty feet long, are hundreds of supporting tent poles, thousands of midget seats, aerial apparatus —nets, trapezes, rings, hippodrome track, steel arena for performing animals, stages, bandstand, and air calliope.

Making "a valuable contribution to the miniature circus hobby" is "a tousle-haired youngster in California." He is Walter Matthie, we read on, seventeen-year-old Long Beach high-school senior, "who has built a scale model replica of the Al G. Barnes Wild Animal Circus in less than three years, during such leisure hours as he could spare from his studies." Further:

> Young Matthie built his first circus wagon in April, 1926, and since that time has constructed his complete circus of forty-one wagons, a dozen tents and other paraphernalia.
>
> Realizing the value of the model as an example of mechanical skill and commendable diversion, the Playground and Recreation Commission of Long Beach sponsored the exhibition of Walter's circus at each of the playgrounds in the city during the summer of 1929, and again in 1930, and the youthful owner experienced the thrill of "one-day stands" as he pitched his tents each morning, displayed his equipment during the day to envious and admiring youngsters and amazed adults, and the following morning moved to another "lot" in a distant section of the city.
>
> A real-estate dealer in Binghamton, New York—George H. Barlow III—enjoys the distinction of having designed and executed the most perfect models of circus tents. With an ambition to achieve in one particular line of circus modeling, and being fascinated by the billowy expanse of canvas that predominates on the circus lot, Barlow has employed his natural talent for balance and symmetry, studied standard principles and set rules for tent construction, and with the advice of Jim Whalen, boss canvasman, and H. W. Hobson, chief tent draftsman of the Ringling-Barnum Circus, has created some remarkable examples of tent reproduction.
>
> Still another circus lover who has specialized in one particular branch of the miniature circus hobby is John R. Shepard, Chicago miller, whose admiration for miniature animals lured him into the acquisition of the most varied and complete collection in America.
>
> His menagerie, which numbers over 300 specimens, includes more than 100 varieties of animals and birds—saddle-back tapirs, Arabian dromedaries, Tartarian yaks, white-tailed and brindled gnus, zebus, kaffir buffalo, okapi, African gazelles, Alpine ibex, and the more familiar creatures of forest and field, including a herd of twenty-four elephants.

Turning to Mr. Kerman in *The Post-Dispatch* we learn of B. G. Taylor, who

"No mortal can boast
So noble a toast
As a pipe of accepted tobacco."
—Henry Fielding

Here, *old timer, is pipe tobacco!*

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2 Made by Wellman's Method . . . an 1870 Tobacco Secret

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4 Sweet to the End No Soggy Heel

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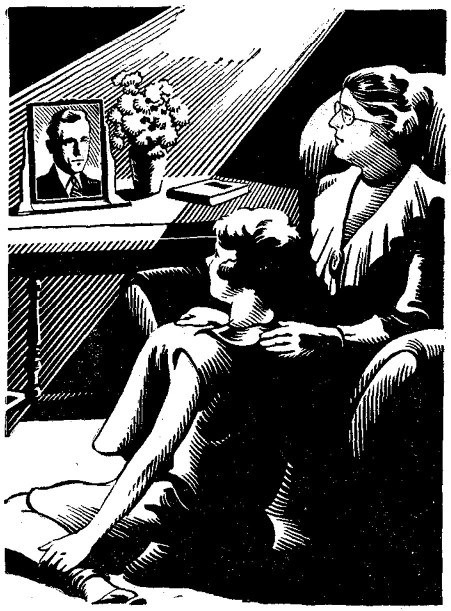

"He would have wished it so"

HOW many sorrowing hearts have found comfort in the thought that the unexpressed desire of a dear one gone before has been fulfilled! Yet of all the unspoken wishes none is so universal as the yearning for protection of the mortal part . . . protection from the elements of corruption that are always present in the earth. This protection, complete and permanent, is assured by the

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started his model in 1926, while recovering from an illness. He built it from memory, we learn as we continue:

> He had attended a large show the fall before he began the job, but that was the first time he had seen a circus for twenty years or so.
>
> Part of the pleasure of his task was in recalling the many things that went to make a circus.
>
> Sometimes, after he had gone to bed, he would think of some appurtenance he hadn't thought of before, and would get up and draw a plan of it. And if his memory failed to tell him how a thing should be constructed, he relied on his own mechanical ingenuity.
>
> He sought no advice, and did all the work himself. Everything was built to scale so that the units of the show would be in proper proportion to one another.
>
> In four years and seven months the job was done.
>
> Taylor had put together some 11,000 pieces of material. He had a side-show tent 48 inches by 72 inches and 28 inches high; a menagerie tent 72 by 110 inches and 30 inches high; a big top, 110 by 138 inches and 34 inches high; a "chow" tent, 12 by 16 inches and 8 inches high; 42 wagons, including a prairie schooner and a stage-coach; four tractors and one automobile; full equipment for the tents, and figures of animals, performers and side-show freaks.
>
> It takes Taylor about seven hours to set up his circus, and it requires a space 16 by 22 feet. And he has spent less than $50 on it.

Debunking the Ant: Also Patting Him on the Back

DON'T go to the ant, thou sluggard!

That's what we might exclaim after reading a recent scientific survey of certain ant peculiarities.

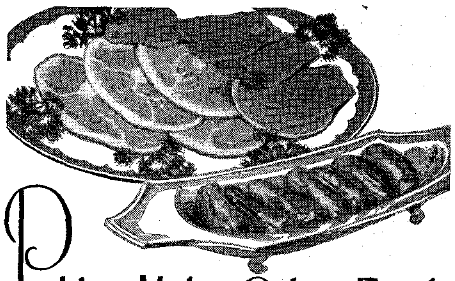
Indeed, the words of Solomon might even be reversed, thus:

Go to the sluggard, thou ant!

On the other hand, another student of the subject is a eulogist, and gives us some formidable reasons for taking off our hats to the crawling little object of the wise King's admiration.

It was Sir J. Arthur Thomson, the eminent British scientist, speaking before the Eugenics Society, who debunked the exemplary insect we have so long been advised to imitate. He said, according to the London *Daily Telegraph*, as quoted in *Public Opinion* (London):

> We are told to go to the ant, and what do we see in that marvelous communal organization? Amid much that is admirable we see a multitude of non-productive females and a specialized generative caste.
>
> We look longer and we see slave-making and warfare. Among the termites the exaggeration of maternity is almost grotesque when the single queen lays eggs at the rate of sixty per minute for days and weeks on end.
>
> In other forms of life there may be found such oversexing of the males that they have not room for even a food canal. The "red flag" flaps when we are confronted with pigmy parasitic males, carried about by their mates, and entirely dependent on them for sustenance.



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In certain communities of ants and termites there are "physogastric" guests, which have lost eyes and wings in the course of their individual life, being the victims of an oversheltered life, an over-generous hospitality, and a depressing stuffiness of environment.

Such are samples of the "red flags" in the animal world, surely suggestive of warnings to man, surely giving us hints toward a better understanding of the origin of evils.

Yet this illustration of red flags or warnings must not obscure the larger fact that the animal world attains in many ways to an excellence that mankind may well envy. Apart from man's interferences, there is almost no disease in wild nature; throughout the animal world there is an exuberance of positive health.

There is a practical omnipresence of beauty. Sex pathology is very rare, and the animal love-making is often at a high esthetic level. Through the ages there has been selection of types with nimble wits and the raw materials of the virtues. Such aspects, as well as those of genetics, deserve the attention of the wise eugenist.

THE ant's eulogist is C. Parker Haskins, who writes in *Nature Magazine* (Washington) of the Ponerine ants of the North—"a primitive society, dwellers of the damp, sunflecked soil of our deep woods, and shunners of light. They live their lives entirely underground, save for the flying queens and males." Further:

> They may be seen in midsummer cautiously warming their young under the coolest and dampest of stones.
>
> While the larvæ lie neglected in the brood-chamber, the queens work as do the workers, for the colonies may number but ten or a dozen individuals all told. The members fight among themselves for the spoil scattered half-dissected on the floor, as the first humans fought in the early days of man's existence.
>
> The ant offers a wealth of sociological, ethnological, and biological problems.
>
> What is the tie which binds the advanced ant-guest or pet—a vicious parasite in attractive garb—to its host, and enables it to exploit every instinct of its benefactor, while destroying the very brood of its host?
>
> What is the marvelous instinct whereby a parasitic young queen may persuade the workers of the host species to assassinate their own queen in her favor?
>
> At what time—certainly in pre-Oligocene years—did the true ant first split from the stock of its mysterious, subterranean, wasp-like ancestor?
>
> How did the ant first come to America, supposing it to have originated to the eastward, and where and when were the great Five Civilizations developed?
>
> What is the biological secret of the castes, and of their subsequent discarding in the highest ants, until only queen, male, and single worker-form are left?
>
> What is the chemical metabolism of the wing-muscles of the isolated queen, whereby fat is made available to nourish herself and her first brood?
>
> What is the secret of the curious mixed-caste forms which sometimes appear in the nests—half queen, half male, or half male, half worker?
>
> What is the nature of the ant conversation, which, fixt and elemental tho it be, certainly occurs—half a language of symbol, half of sound?
>
> These and a score of other fascinating

Du Pont ANNOUNCES
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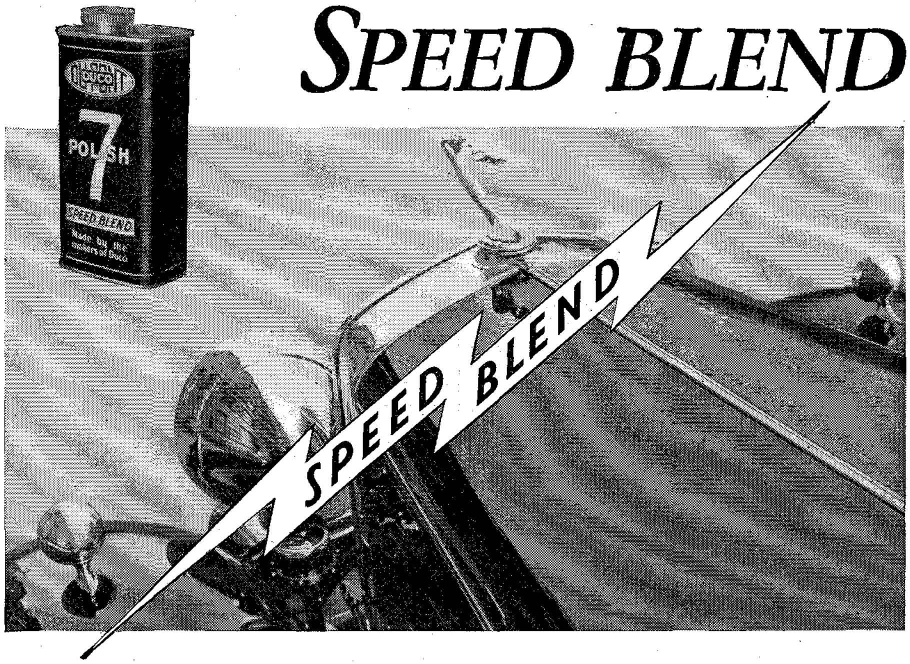

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Clean out rust and scale from your engine cooling system with No. 7 Radiator Cleaner. You'll be amazed at the increased power, better engine performance.

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Touch up worn places and scratches on fenders, bumpers, tire carriers, etc., with du Pont No. 7 Touch-up Black. Brush supplied in can.

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with No. 7 Nickel Polish for radiator, lamps and hardware.

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After polishing car, use du Pont No. 7 Super-Lustre Cream to preserve gloss and protect finish against weathering. Much easier to use than ordinary waxes.

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Restore the lustre, waterproof the top with No. 7 Auto Top Finish. You can brush it on in half an hour. It dries overnight. No. 7 is made by du Pont, the world's leading maker of auto top materials.

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questions present themselves in the commonest ant.

The metropolis of ant life does not lie in our Northern States, nor in the great industrial regions of man. But far into the north, and throughout the whole world, save at the poles, on the highest mountain-tops and in the most arid deserts, the land holds in the ants which dwell there a grain of romance as great, and as true, as that offered by Ur, or the Tombs of the Kings, by the Dragon Lands of Komodo, or the reaches of the upper Amazon.

Trying to Put a Great Race-Horse "On the Spot"

THE business end of a double-barreled shotgun stuck out from the rear seat of the automobile.

The man who had seemed to be using his handkerchief proved, on a closer look, to have it tied over his face.

There was a moment of excited maneuvering for position, while the frightened horse reared and plunged and his keepers tried to shield him.

The fact that Phar Lap—the gigantic chestnut gelding that is the Man o' War, the Gallant Fox, of Australia, whose owners have challenged any other horse in the world to meet him—was able to run again, is due to the "courage and presence of mind" of Tom Woodcock, the gritty stable-boy, according to David Hoadley Munroe, in *The Sportsman*.

It was the morning of November 1, last fall, the day of the Melbourne Stakes, a few days before the Melbourne Cup, two of the year's greatest sporting events in the Antipodes. The scene was a road near Melbourne.

Phar Lap was entered for both races—Stakes and Cup. He was favored in much of the betting. But could he pull it off? The experts were puzzled and divided.

Phar Lap "was carrying more weight than any four-year-old gelding in the history of the race," they pointed out, "and 138 pounds was a lot to have in the saddle for a two-mile journey against the best horses in the country."

The fact that Phar Lap was entered for both Stakes and Cup increased the critics' skepticism, "for no horse had ever won both races in the same year. He had failed to win the Cup the year before with a light weight—104—and he was now carrying twelve pounds more than the weight-for-age difference."

The bookmakers "figured out gigantic paper profits, and then wondered if they would be turned into cash losses."

Clearly it was to some one's advantage that the splendid big racing machine should not run, that he should, in our quaint American phrase, be "taken for a ride."

In the midst of the arguments over the horse's chances "burst excitement and almost tragedy."

On the morning of the Stakes, Phar Lap was taken for his usual exercise. It was

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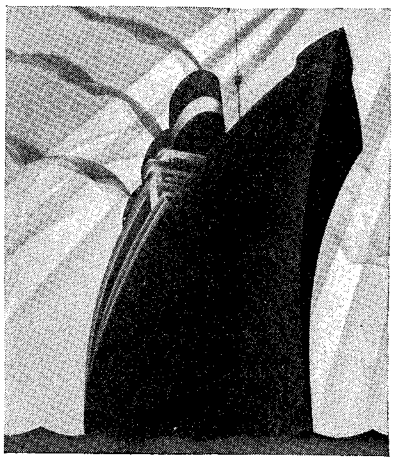

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"clear and cool under a newly risen sun and the horses cast long-legged shadows across the turf," the writer tells us, continuing:

Parker, Phar Lap's exercise boy, was put in the saddle, the big chestnut cantered two leisurely furlongs, and was turned over to Tom Woodcock, the stable lad, who never let him out of his sight.

Woodcock climbed onto a gray lead pony and set out for home, with the race-horse striding easily beside him.

Part of his way led through a little village called Manchester Grove.

As he approached the outskirts of this village, he noticed a big closed American car drawn up at the edge of the road. The man at the wheel had his face hidden behind a newspaper which he seemed to be studying industriously, and in the back another man was blowing his nose.

It was not until he got near the car, and the driver had discarded the paper and was starting the motor, that the stable-boy perceived the shotgun and handkerchief mask, as already narrated. That Phar Lap ever ran again is largely due to Woodcock's courage and presence of mind, we are told. Thus:

He kicked the pony into a trot, crossed directly behind the car, so close that no shot could be fired, and dashed around the corner of a building.

The car followed, the horn blowing loudly, the men yelling. Around another corner, until an iron fence barred the way.

Phar Lap reared, plunged, and reared again. Seeing that he could not escape, Woodcock jammed the race-horse against the fence, shoved the pony hard against him, and offered himself and the pony as a target.

Away down the road a man was running toward them, waving his arms. Woodcock wondered if he could get there in time, and then realized that of course he couldn't. The car backed and turned sideways, so the gunman in back could shoot without hitting his partner in front.

Phar Lap reared again and twisted in the air so that he came down with his head toward the pony's tail. If he bolted now the boy would not be able to hold him.

The jockeying for position was ended. The sinister automobile swept by and there was a deafening roar from the shotgun. And Mr. Munroe tells us further:

Slugs rattled and whined against the iron of the fence, and the car swung off, fled down the road, took a corner on two wheels, and disappeared.

Men came running from every direction, eager to help and question, but Woodcock rushed his horses home as quickly as possible. Back at the stable Phar Lap was put through an anxiously thorough examination before any one dared to breathe. Frightened and wild-eyed he certainly was, but there was not a mark on him, and two hours later he was eating as well as ever.

The morning papers featured the incident with great head-lines and righteous indignation. The responsibility for the whole affair was of course awarded unanimously to the bookmakers—against whom there was no shadow of proof, but they did stand to gain a lot if Phar Lap didn't run, and the bookmakers are generally the goats on these occasions.

The police gesticulated here and there, and hinted darkly at developments, but

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Helen Wills, a passenger on the White Star Liner Majestic *last summer, illustrated the incidents which impressed her. This is one of a series.*

• • •

Her comment: *"How many turns make a mile? This young couple are doing their daily three miles. The vast sweep of sea and sky is theirs!"*

Helen Wills

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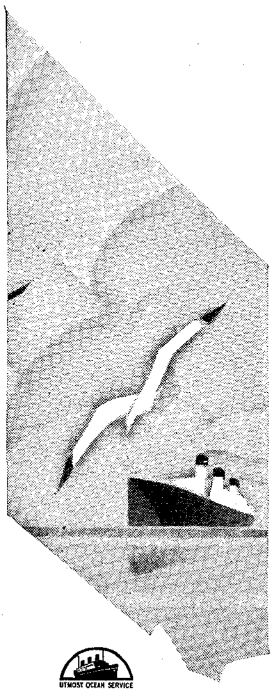

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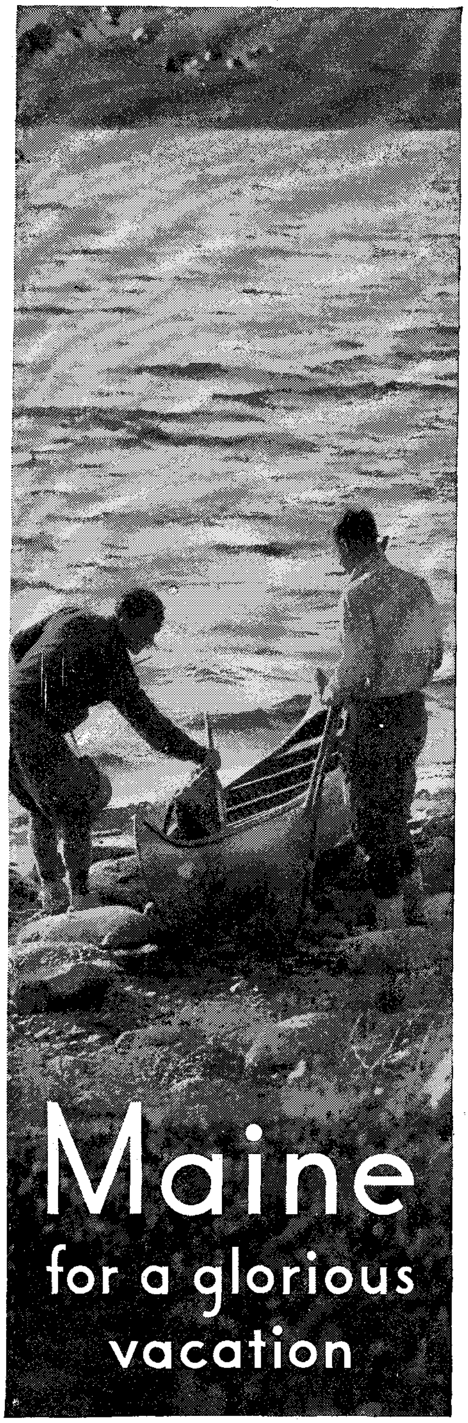

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there was really nothing they could do, for the number plate on the car was smeared beyond recognition and nobody could give a description of its occupants.

PHAR LAP seemed none the worse for wear when he appeared at the track at Flemington that afternoon. But he had a body-guard. The clerk of the course was right behind him and there was a police escort. Phar Lap won in a "nice little exercise gallop," we read. And then we are told further:

Telford's stables, at Caulfield, were astir at a very early hour next morning. Men moved hurriedly back and forth in the dusky half light, horses were led here and there, and after a while a great motor-truck rolled off into the distance.

At length everything quieted down, and a big chestnut horse looked out of Phar Lap's box and grinned at the handful of reporters who had heard strange and unidentified rumors about they didn't know what.

Phar Lap went out for exercise apparently at his regular time, preceded and followed by his usual squad of detectives.

It was several hours later before there arrived a journalist with enough knowledge of horse-flesh to realize that the chestnut horse who had gone through a morning gallop, and who was now standing in Phar Lap's box, drest in Phar Lap's blanket and hood, was not Phar Lap at all, but a two-year-old impostor called Old Ming. Every one connected with the stable profest an astonishing ignorance as to where Phar Lap was, how he had gone there, or why; if they did know, clearly they were not going to tell.

Until the day of the big race, Phar Lap's whereabouts remained a mystery, and all and sundry had a splendid time wondering where he was. On the race morning an enterprising reporter ran him to earth at the St. Albans Stud, and found that he had been taken straight there from Caulfield on the Sunday morning.

By the time this was discovered, Phar Lap had moved on again, this time to Geelong, where he had his final gallop, and from where he went on to Flemington.

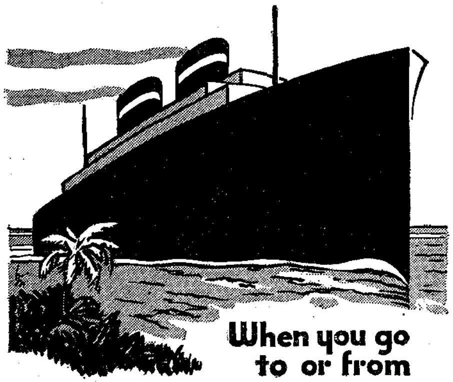
It was a blustery gray afternoon with occasional patches of sunlight, and gusty wind chased intermittent rain squalls across the course and drove the fashion parade scuttling for shelter. A heavy thunder-storm had broken over Melbourne the night before, soaking everything, and the going was soft and deep.

Out in the paddock Phar Lap was saddled in the middle of a ring formed by detectives and policemen, who held back a noisy and admiring crowd, and who did not leave him until he was well onto the course.

The sun broke through as he led the fifteen runners past the stands on the way down to the post; he looked very fit and impressive under his No. 1 saddle-cloth, and was greeted by a burst of hand-clapping.

It was a well-behaved field, and the starter got them off nicely at the second attempt. Temptation went into the lead immediately and was in front when they passed the stands for the first time. Phar Lap lay comfortably along the rail and, tho in fifth place, was close to the leaders of a bunched field. At the end of the first mile Temptation dropt back, beaten with surprizing suddenness. Now Balloon King and Tregilla went out to try their luck, and

get off
MAIN
STREET



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AT ALL DRUGGISTS

for three-quarters of a mile they looked very good indeed.

And then, with a roar from the crowd, the whole aspect of the race changed.

Coming off the bend two furlongs from home, Pike let Phar Lap go, and the race was over.

The big chestnut went round the outside of the field with ridiculous ease, straightened out, and strolled home by nearly four lengths. Phar Lap's time was 3 minutes, 27¾ seconds—five seconds slower than the record, to be sure, but the wind and the going were more than enough to account for that.

PHAR LAP has won twenty-four races in thirty-five starts in his career. The curious thing about him, the account runs on, "is that he arrived in Australia with no flourish of trumpets whatsoever." Proceeding:

In order thoroughly to understand how racing is carried on "down under," it is necessary to remember that the Australian spring begins in August, and that the height of the summer is reached about Christmas time.

Thus, Phar Lap was a yearling during the summer of 1927-28, and it was about the middle of that summer that he landed in Australia. He was one of a shipment of thoroughbreds sent over for auction, and he was pretty much the ugly duckling of the lot.

Before the sale, people glanced at the tall, leggy yearling, remarked that he was clumsy and overgrown, and asked who his sire was.

"What? Oh, Night Raid. Never won a race, did he? I know—shipped out of England for next to nothing . . ." and they passed on.

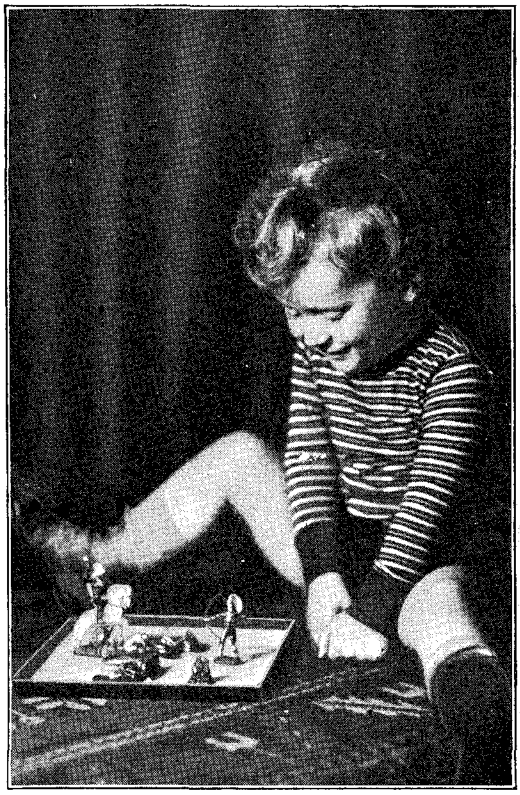
Only a few bids were made for him, and the hammer fell at the poor price of a hundred and sixty guineas (some $806). Probably not a dozen people at the auction would have remembered his name the next day.

He was very slow to mature. As a two-year-old he ran eight times, and was never placed until near the end of the season, when he managed to struggle home first in an unimportant race for maidens.

He was still the overgrown, leggy brute who had been scorned the year before, and his stride was so rough and ungainly that no one noticed its tremendous length.

Only one man seems to have believed in Phar Lap from the very beginning, and that man was Mr. H. R. Telford, who trains him, and in whose colors he runs. At his instigation, Mr. D. J. Davis had bought Phar Lap at that yearling sale and agreed to lease him to Telford; apparently he was never very enthusiastic about the purchase, and only made it on the understanding that the horse should to all intents and purposes belong to Telford.

When the horse went into winter quarters after that first season of failure, Mr. Davis probably wondered why the trainer had been so anxious to have him, and felt that he himself was well out of it, but Telford was still optimistic; by the next spring he was even more so, and with good reason, for the clumsy-looking two-year-old had changed amazingly during the winter months. His body had lengthened, and had caught up to the legs which had seemed so out of proportion. That long, blundering stride now worked with the smoothness of a locomotive's driving-wheels. Telford watched him in one workout, and told himself that here was a horse.



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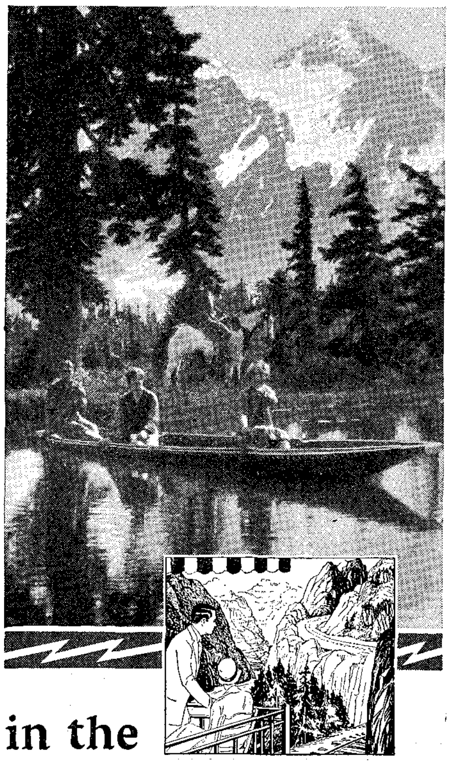

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High-Flying Crime

A SHOWER of whisky from the sky! The little crowd of fishermen who had cut a hole through the ice on Lake Osakis, in Minnesota, looked up startled, almost convinced that the age of miracles was not past.

They saw two planes overhead, Howard Mingos tells us in *World's Work*, "the upper machine with a long hose dangling from it, and the other swinging about trying to restore the broken connection. Evidently a bootlegging ring had taken its cue from the record-refueling flights."

To fool the police, the account runs on, "the local plane was never sent out at night nor up for more than an hour or two; but with a 100-gallon tank in its cabin, it could fly out over sparsely settled country to meet another machine, which transferred the liquor in mid-air."

Bootleggers and smugglers are taking to the air more and more, Mr. Mingos tells us. Sometimes it works. Sometimes their air-mindedness brings only grief. One aerial bootlegger was flying down from Canada into New England with a full load of liquor in his cockpit. But before he reached his destination, trouble developed. A clogged gas-line forced him down.

It was night. He was ignorant of the terrain, and so, Mr. Mingos tells us, "he released a parachute flare which lighted a square mile of surface and showed him where to land safely."

But he had not yet shaken off bad luck. The flare set fire to and "burned up the finest haystack in New England." At least the owner said it was the finest.

And here was an intensification of bad luck. The owner wanted to know about payment, Mr. Mingos continues:

> Here was a poser. The flames had attracted the neighbors, who would back up the farmer in any direct action. The pilot said he was carrying mail and offered a check. It was refused. Finally he took the farmer aside:
>
> "I owe you about six hundred dollars for that hay; but you haven't a Chinaman's chance to collect unless you accept my proposition. I'm not flying mail but liquor. When the crowd leaves I'll unload enough to cover your loss. Squeal, and the Government will get the booze and the ship. I'll go to jail, and you—well, you can raise more hay. What say?"
>
> The farmer saw the point. Next morning the bootlegger repaired his machine and flew away.

THIS aerial bootlegger was lucky, after all. Sometimes the buccaneers of the air are that way. Sometimes they are not, Mr. Mingos reveals in his account of the use of planes for smuggling liquor, dope, and aliens into the United States from Canada, Mexico, and points in the West Indies.

Bad luck, we read, was the lot of a smuggler of the airways who was forced down in a remote corner of Texas. Of his plight we read:

> To the curious who gathered about his machine he said, "This ship belongs to the Government. I'm flying mail. Yep, that green paint means that it is a mail plane. Don't get too close, and don't touch it, or some of you birds will go to jail."
>
> A constable offered to hold back the crowd. There was no stopping him. He backed up against the plane, alert and ready to repel all comers. Suddenly he jumped. An agonized sneeze had issued from the "mail" compartment. From the machine the constable dragged two bewildered Japanese. They were turned over to the Federal agents in the nearest city, and the aviator was in trouble.
>
> "Down on the Mexican border it's always a gamble," another smuggling bird complained. "If we hire out to a gang, we can count our days of liberty. If we refuse to carry aliens or dope, they will threaten to put a bullet through us. If the Federal men don't get us, we'll run up against the Mexican uniforms, and they can be real discouraging. Then there are bandits and hijackers."
>
> The importer of aliens or narcotics may have to scout around longer to find a pilot for his work, but he can get him if he will pay enough; and such pilots find plenty of jobs flying between California and Mexico. In the Los Angeles district alone the agents have seized twelve planes in as many months, all involved in smuggling.
>
> Canada supplies the larger quantities of Scotch whisky flown into this country. During thirty days of feverish activity along the Detroit River, when extra government forces were trying to stem the tide of contraband, the Walkerville airport, near Windsor, Ontario, cleared sixty-two American planes, their cargoes aggregating 983 cases of whisky. The pilots, who think it is a great game, refer to it as "Hop-Scotch."
>
> On another occasion enforcement agents in a border city received a tip that a fleet of trucks would meet a number of planes coming into a small field at midnight.
>
> The whole force mobilized and went out to the airport. They found a sedan without lights which promptly speeded up and departed. That seemed to confirm the tip of secret doings. They waited.
>
> Shortly after twelve they heard a propeller, and soon a plane circled the field, its landing-lights blinking on and off, apparently as a signal.
>
> The agents replied with their headlights. The machine landed. It held nothing except the pilot. He said that his best girl had promised to meet him there for a flying elopement. It was a pretty story, and he went free.
>
> Next day the agents learned that three big planes had landed at another airport that night and transferred their cargoes to waiting trucks. The officers had been sidetracked to give the bootleggers a clear field.
>
> "I was hired to fly for a man named Smith. He promised to meet me here," said a pilot caught in the Northwest with two black bags full of morphin and heroin. "Mr. Smith sent me the baggage checks, asking me to get these bags out of the railroad station at Spokane, fly them here, and pick him up. I thought they held clothing, or that he was a traveling man."
>
> The pilot got away with it, tho Mr. Smith never appeared to claim his baggage.
>
> Government officials admit that "they

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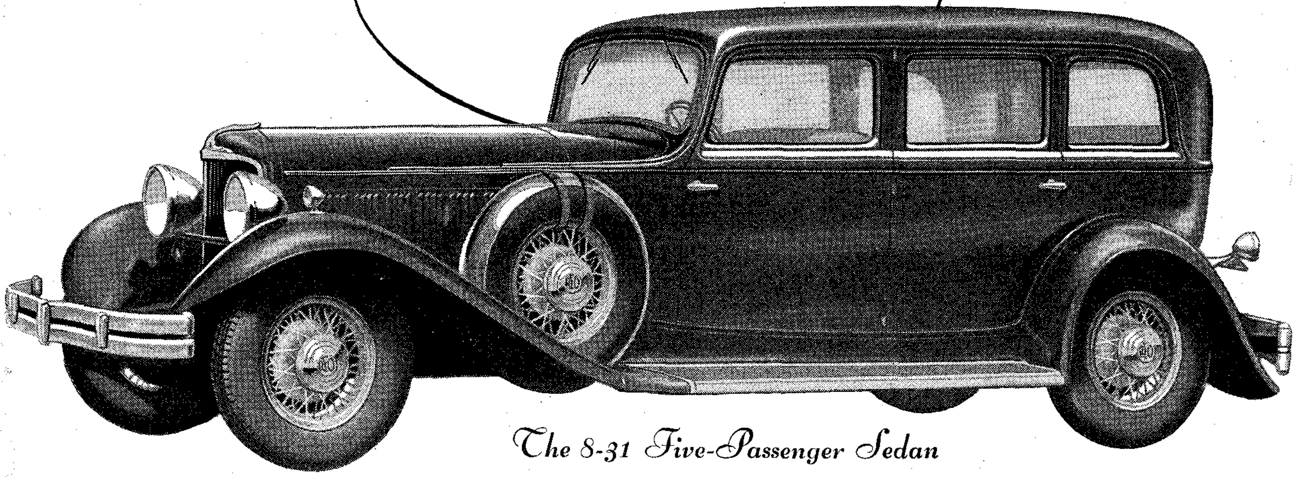

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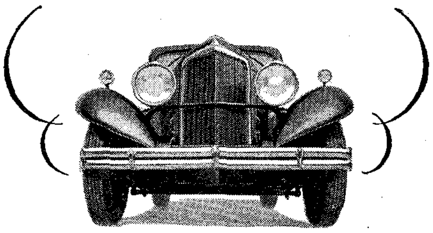

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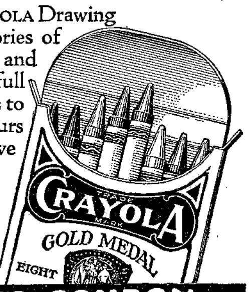

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are puzzled as to just what to do about this illicit traffic," Mr. Mingos continues:

They have considered various plans, but none appear practicable. And with improved planes, reduced costs, better surface facilities, extension of the airways to include all towns, and safer flying conditions generally, aerial smuggling promises to grow rapidly.

At the request of the American Government the Canadian Parliament recently passed a law against clearing ships from the Dominion when they carry cargoes of liquor consigned to the United States; and that also applies to airplanes. It has created new obstacles for the surface craft, and is bringing back the rum-rows along the coasts and on the Great Lakes. These liquor ships ply between ports in the British possessions, but they pause off our arid shores and transfer their cargoes to small craft as in the early days of Prohibition, when they were safe beyond the three-mile limit.

Some kinds of smuggling can be curbed, possibly. Other governments may be persuaded that if they desire our friendship, they must stop the illegal manufacture and exportation of narcotics, which they now permit, or wink at, providing the tax is paid. With that supply cut off there will be no dope to smuggle, because legitimate manufacturers and importers are so restricted by laws and supervision that dope can not leak out through those channels.

Sweet Sleep from Sweets

THERE is just as much science as poetry in the expression "sweet sleep."

This is shown, we are told in a bulletin issued by the Colgate University press bureau, by the record of an intercollegiate slumber contest recently conducted between men students at that university and girl students at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs.

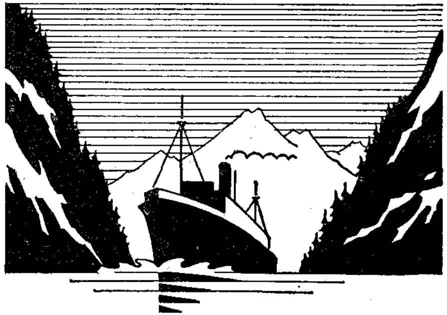
The contest, conducted on a scientific basis jointly by Dr. Donald A. Laird, director of Colgate's department of psychology, and Dr. Linus W. Kline, Skidmore psychologist, ended in a walkaway for the girls, and indicated that the most restful and refreshing sleep was the reward of those who went in for diets rich in sweets and other carbohydrates. We read:

Furthermore, the sweet-eating girls were said to be much sweeter and prompter about arising in the morning than the Colgate men and their sister students who went in for more ascetic eating. Most of the young men at Colgate had to be called at least twice before they could be aroused from their slumbers. The Skidmore girls bounded out of their beds at the first note of the alarm clock.

Each of the 136 Skidmore students and 140 Colgate students who participated in the experiment reported daily over a period of two weeks on 225 items of data which had to do with their mode of living, their emotional states, and their reactions to physical exertion.

A classification of this data showed that the two contestants having perfect sleep scores were girls who consumed the largest quantities of sweets. It also showed that the girl students in general slept about 15 per cent. better than men students.

SAIL SHELTERED SEAS



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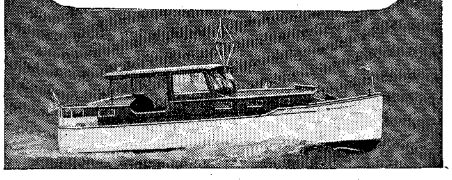

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

"Thirty-four girls who consumed the nost carbohydrates either in their coffee, on heir cereal, at the college drug store, soda ountain, or from boxes of candy," Dr. aird said in reporting the contest, "had he least trouble falling asleep and were othered less by dreams than their more scetic sisters, indicating a greater ease of nuscular relaxation. The general sleep ndex, consisting of a dozen factors, also howed decidedly better sleep for the heavy arbohydrate eaters.

"This is due to the carbohydrates supplying the muscles quickly with glycogen, or lood sugar, which is the primary muscle ood. It also lessens the instable chemical ondition of the muscles, which otherwise nterferes with relaxation, essential in romoting good sleep."

Over a period of seven years Dr. Laird as been making a study of sleep and atigue, particularly as they are affected by arious foods, habits of living, noise, heat, nd the various other elements and inluences which affect the average person.

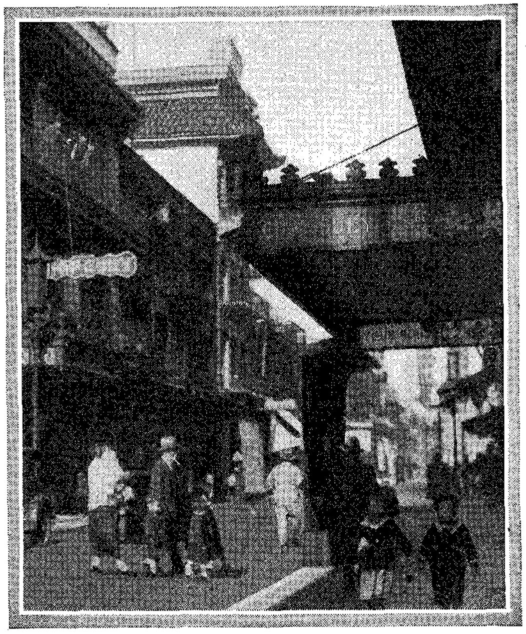
hecking Red Spiders with Glue

RED spider is one of the most troublesome pests that the gardener or lorist has to combat, especially during the ot summer months, says the *Bulletin* of he Missouri Botanical Garden (St. Louis).

Forcible spraying is one of the best neans of control, using a special hose ozzle which directs the spray upward nd cleans the under sides of the leaves. The writer goes on:

> This method is effective when the lants are grown in open benches, because hen all sides of the plants are accessible or spraying, but when this is not the case lusting sulfur and similar insecticides must e relied upon.
>
> A very cheap and successful control has een used in the greenhouses at the garden his last summer—one pound of powlered glue in four or five gallons of water. ufficient water is added to the glue to ause disintegration by heating, after vhich it is poured into cold water and gitated until thoroughly mixed. It is hen ready for use in the spraying machine.
>
> With perfect coverage, tests have shown hat after two or three days the film of lue will naturally dry and roll off from he leaf, bringing with it both the agglutiated adult spiders and eggs, or, if the lant is sprayed with water, the glue will e washed off without injury to the leaf.
>
> The citrus house was used for the conlusive tests. The upper surfaces of the eaves were well coated with an oily soot leposit of several winters, and the under ides were infested with red spiders.
>
> All the plants were well sprayed with he glue mixture, and two days later were prayed again to insure a perfect coverage f the leaves. After six days the glue vas observed peeling off in sheets.
>
> A film from one of the leaves was careully removed and photographed with the id of a microscope. The photograph howed spider and eggs and soot deposit ecurely fastened in the film of glue.
>
> The plants could not have presented a leaner appearance had they been cleaned y hand. This spray may be used upon vergreens, especially spruce and hemocks, or any plants which possess "shiny" eaves, but will not be successful upon lants with "hairy" leaves.

Here you'll find Vacation's Greatest Thrills



San Francisco's Chinatown—the largest one outside of China

NO OTHER CITY in the world will thrill you with the color and the mystery that San Francisco will. Here is the color of the sea that comes in through the Golden Gate, the ships and men from far off lands. The color of flowers selling on the curbs; fascinating shops, famous theatres, bright cafes.

Here is the mystery of foreign colonies . . . and the spangled past of a pioneer town where only gold was money . . .

San Francisco introduces you to California's most varied out-of-doors. You may splash in the waters of the blue Pacific or in lakes a mile above the sea. You may take your pleasure high in gorgeous mountains or at famed resorts that nestle at their feet, and on the ocean's sandy beach. Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, Feather River, Monterey's peninsula, the Redwood Empire—these are some of the places that you'll see.

1931 is California's Fiesta Year, with many splendid celebrations. So come this summer, vacation as you never have before—in the varied land that San Francisco centers. Give yourself, and your family, too, an experience in living that no other region knows.

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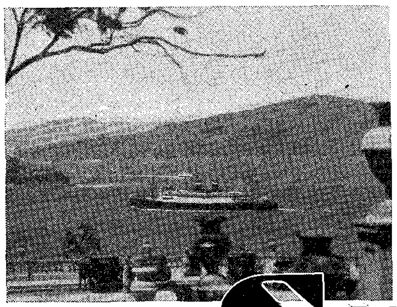

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

How Rich We Are

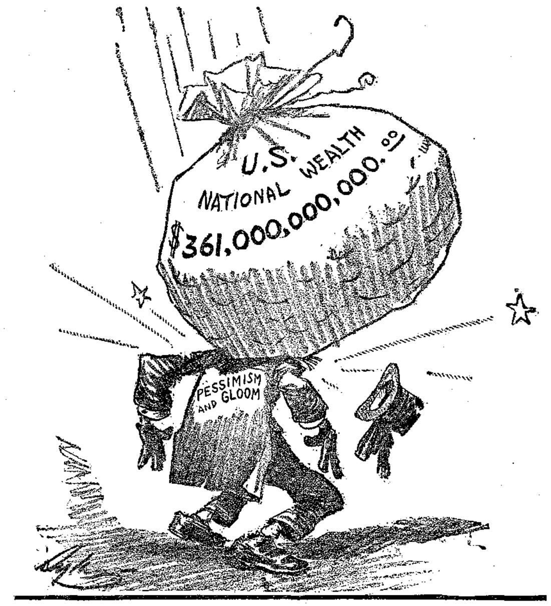
AMAZEMENT AT OUR NATIONAL WEALTH for the time being replaces editorial reflections on the persistence of business depression.

For here is the National Industrial Conference Board telling us that on the basis of 1929 figures—the latest available—each of us is worth $2,977. And, on the same basis, the per capita income is $692. Lumping it all together the total national wealth of the country in 1929 was $361,800,000,000.

Figuring it roughly, the New York *Times* notes that this is not far from the combined national wealth of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Soviet Russia, and Japan. And the New York paper can not help drawing a moral from it—"a nation so placed should be able to do quite a bit for the upbuilding of a civilized world-order if it would only try."

Now national wealth, as used in these estimates, is actual physical wealth only, excluding credits and securities, but including gold and silver coin and bullion, also land with buildings and improvements, the equipment of industry, of railroads, of the public utilities, the cattle on a thousand hills and plains, all personal property, all the motor-cars and the airplanes, and all the horses and oxen and mules and carts that may still be in use.

Then, as the National Industrial Conference Board defines it, the national income "is the aggregate value of all commodities produced and services rendered to which a price is commonly attached, and is equivalent to the sum of the personal incomes received by all individuals in the country, plus business savings."



An Awful Wallop
—Sykes in the Philadelphia "Evening Public Ledger."

A few of the Board's figures are interesting. The national income for 1929 was $84,000,000,000; the national wealth distributed by States was $355,000,000,000. It is explained that "this figure is less than the preceding total of $361,800,000,000 for the estimated national wealth because the total of national wealth distributed by States does not include the value of ships of the United States Navy, privately owned water supply systems, and gold and silver coin and bullion, which can not be allocated geographically among the States."

AND now, some one noting that the last census estimate of national wealth was $320,800,000,000 for 1922, may suggest that the increase of wealth was a matter of rising prices. To answer such reasoning the Conference Board also gives the figures in terms of 1913 dollars as follows:

> In 1929 the total national wealth, in terms of 1913 dollars, was 261.7 billions of dollars, the total national income was 52.5 billions of dollars; and the per capita income was $432.
>
> It is of interest to note the increase of national wealth and national income in the period of fifteen years, 1914 to 1929, both in actual or current dollars and in 1913 dollars. In 1914 the national wealth, distributed by States, in current dollars, was 188.6 billions of dollars; in 1929 it was 355 billions of dollars, an increase of 88 per cent. In 1914 the national wealth in 1913 dollars was 193.3 billions of dollars; in 1929 it was 256.8 billions of dollars, an increase of 32.8 per cent. The latter percentage therefore represents the actual physical growth in national assets.
>
> The increase of the national income by percentages for the same fifteen-year period was 153.4 per cent. in actual or current dollars, and 59.2 per cent. in 1913 dollars, or in purchasing power.

The distribution of this wealth as estimated by the Conference Board is a subject that greatly interests the Washington *Post*, which observes:

> The wealth of the nation is not all locked up in the money centers, as so many people suppose.
>
> The desert State of Nevada has a per capita income much higher than that of any other State. Nevadans, with their $6,318 per capita, are nearly twice as wealthy as the average resident of New York.
>
> Agricultural Iowa has a per capita wealth about 35 per cent. greater than industrial Pennsylvania. Such States as Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, and Nebraska are in the upper brackets.
>
> It is interesting also to note that only the Southern States fail below an average of $2,000.

PERHAPS we can understand better how rich we really are, continues the Washington paper, if we divide the figures up on a family basis:

> The average individual gainfully employed has an income far above the per capita figure, because only a fraction of the population is in the earning class. The average family of five had an income of $3,460 in 1929. A standard of living on that level has never been known before in the history of the world.

By a coincidence the Conference Board gives us these figures a day or two after the Treasury releases the preliminary statistics on incomes for 1929 as revealed in the 1930 tax returns. So we have more light on our national wealth. Let us quote further from the Washington *Post*, which seems to be especially interested in the subject. It remarks in an editorial summary of the figures given out from Washington:

> Apparently the stock market crash in November, 1929, did not have a serious effect on incomes of that year. Both individuals and corporations had higher average incomes than in 1928.
>
> It was a prosperous year for both the millionaire and wage-earning citizen. The number of $1,000,000 incomes increased from 496 to 504.
>
> On the other hand, the total number of persons filing returns surpassed the similar figures for 1928. The number of returns filed were 2.12 per cent. greater, while the total net income advanced only 0.62 per cent.
>
> This seems to indicate a general advance, instead of further concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.
>
> It is worthy of note that 3,065,701, or 76 per cent. of all the returns, were on incomes less than $5,000. The net income of this class amounted to 34 per cent. of the total, but it paid only 0.45 per cent. of the total tax. In sharp contrast, the 504 "super-millionaires" paid nearly 19 per cent. of the tax.
>
> These figures indicate how small is the contribution of the average man to the upkeep of the Federal Government.
>
> Only about 1 in every 50 individuals pays any Federal income tax, and three-fourths of that number pay only nominal sums.

The Post is imprest, too, by the wide distribution of income shown by these figures—for instance, 371,754 persons reported incomes of $10,000 or more, and it suggests that this distribution "is one important reason why the United States has become the greatest market in the world."

But it is interesting to find other newspapers imprest by what these figures show regarding our great concentration of income. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, after carefully studying these lists of income groups, says it all amounts to this:

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APRIL 22—THE FUTURE OF TALKING MOTION PICTURES, by Mr. J. E. Otterson, *President, Electrical Research Products, Inc. Subsidiary of Western Electric Company, Incorporated.*

APRIL 29—DISTRIBUTION AND MERCHANDISING, by Mr. D. F. Kelly, *President, National Retail Dry Goods Association, and The Fair, Chicago.*

MAY 6—BANKING, by Mr. Rome C. Stephenson, *President, American Bankers Association.*

MAY 13—AGRICULTURE AND THE PACKING INDUSTRY, by Mr. T. George Lee, *President, Armour and Company.*

MAY 20—THE BUILDING INDUSTRY, by Mr. Truman S. Morgan, *President, F. W. Dodge Corporation.*

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AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

Income tax in 1929 was paid by persons numbering less than 3½ per cent. of the population (taking the latter as 120,000,000 persons).

Of this 3½ per cent. about one-quarter, or less than 1 per cent. of the entire population, had 66 per cent. of the entire income reported, the remaining 34 per cent. belonging to persons with incomes below $5,000. This 66 per cent. of the incomes, belonging to slightly under seven-eighths of 1 per cent. of the population, paid all but one-half of 1 per cent. of the taxation.

If a reclassification should be made and computation should be based on persons with income under $10,000, it will appear that only about one-tenth of the contributors, representing about 50 per cent. of the total income, carried all except 1.43 per cent. of the taxation.

AND with such a small group paying so much of the income taxes *The Journal of Commerce* doesn't wonder that there is no popular pressure to keep Congress from spending money extravagantly:

Ninety-eight and one-half per cent. of individuals and a very large proportion of corporations will not be affected unfavorably by such extravagance in any direct way, and hence are not inclined to raise their voices against it.

Yardsticks That Stretch

ONE of the difficulties in measuring business activity is that the indexes used have a way of changing in value.

This is especially the case in year-by-year comparisons.

The fact is pointed out by the Editorial Research Reports of Washington with the remark that such considerations "do not affect comparisons from month to month." There are a number of indexes which "are undeniably of great value in showing the current short-time trend." But these, we read, may be misleading when we use them to compare this year's business with that of previous years.

For instance, "one of the components most heavily weighted in general indexes of business activity is freight-car loadings." And yet, continues the authority we are quoting—

Even without a business depression, current freight-car loadings would be expected to show a decline in comparison with those of previous years because of the increasing use of the automobile truck. Pipe lines account for more and more of petroleum transportation, and the increasing transmission of hydro-electric power over long distances naturally means less use and hence fewer haulings of coal.

Another index number widely used is "debits to individual accounts in banks." All that means is the number of checks cashed.

But the trouble here is that "a great number of checks are always drawn which do not represent business transactions proper, such as checks for stock-market transactions." Stock-market activity having fallen off since the 1929 crash, "business activity might be as great as in 1929 without revealing the fact in total number of checks cashed."

And then, many checks simply represent transfers from one bank account to another. Also, "in depressions many people abandon checking-accounts opened and maintained in prosperity, and pay by cash rather than check."

Next, attention is called to the fact that the value of this index and of several others is affected by the general fall in the price-level:

In December, 1930, wholesale prices were almost 17 per cent. lower than in December, 1929. In other words, even if wholesale business had been as active in last December as twelve months previously, a decrease of something like 17 per cent. might have been anticipated in the amount of checks drawn for wholesale purchases. This same factor influences all indexes based on dollar values.

Figures on employment, we are reminded, suffer from the fact that there was much unemployment while the tides of prosperity were still running high. Also, it is difficult to separate part-time from full-time employment. Other difficulties in the use of indexes often included in the general composite indexes of business activity are noted thus:

The increase in substitutes for many commodities affects figures on the production of those commodities.

Pig-iron production from the primary ore is reduced by the use of scrap-iron.

Cotton-cloth production is affected by the use of rayon.

Lumber production is affected by the growth of substitutes for wood.

As for petroleum production, a well must be tapped when it "blows," and many fields are actively exploited primarily to prevent the oil from being tapped by adjacent operators. And substitutes for coal depress coal-mining.

Figures on wholesale and retail inventories might be more fairly indicative of the outlook, but on the whole official inventory figures are not available. Even inventory indexes would be affected by changes in the price-level, and by changes in business practises from year to year.

Taxicabbing Now Big Business

THE taxicab is beginning to loom large. In 1930 the taxicabs actually carried more than a billion passengers as against only 786,000,000 carried by the railroads. And the gross revenues of the cabs were $550,000,000. This is exclusive of a roughly estimated $100,000,000 in tips, and compares with a gross railroad passenger revenue of $876,000,000. These figures are published by the Statistical Department of the Motor Transit Committee, which is trying to determine the national importance of the taxicab as compared with other standard forms of transportation. Besides the figures for the nation, we are given this item of information about the metropolis: "380,000,000 passengers rode in New York City's 20,000 taxicabs last year, and paid fares and tips totaling $157,000,000."

osing Businesses That Don't Stop

A TENDENCY of the times that contributes to overproduction is the way n which producing concerns, unable to make profits, are frequently able "to ontinue active for a long time, busily ngaged in piling up deficits that are met out of cash reserves or sales of liquid assets."

Attention is called to this state of affairs by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which expresses considerable concern about it:

> The tenacity with which some of these deficit-producing concerns cling to life is, n fact, one of the features of modern business organization that has made the process of adaptation to new conditions more difficult than it was when business units were smaller and more closely identified with a few individuals.
>
> When one man or a closely associated group of men are losing money, the decision o quit is taken much more quickly than s likely to be the case when thousands of part owners, with no direct contacts with the management, are the ones upon whom the losses ultimately fall.
>
> A management that is only slightly dentified with ownership, or possibly entirely divorced from it, has a positive ncentive to keep going so long as salaries can be paid. Certainly, the temptation to continue operations as long as the means to function can be obtained is strong.
>
> At the same time stockholders, protected by their limited liability, ignorant of the possibilities of salvaging part of their original investment through sale or conversion of assets, have slight inducement to call a halt to unprofitable current operations.
>
> The result is that the elimination of unprofitable industrial concerns is often a ong-drawn-out affair. Like bankrupt public utilities, industrial loss producers may, in the process of gradual dissolution, prove to be dangerous competitors of stronger establishments.

It may take a good many years for an operating management to reach the end of its resources if the stockholders continue acquiescent, we read on:

> Salaries, wages, and current costs of operation, not covered by current revenues, may be met through liquidation of reserves, sales of quick assets and emergency credits.
>
> When the end is finally reached, the supposed owners discover that the property value of their investment has virtually disappeared.
>
> Thus reluctance to quit business in face of deficits, due to the growing dissociation of management from ownership, combined with the utilization of highly specialized and expensive equipment, introduces an additional and little appreciated complexity into our present-day competitive business organization that emphasizes the tendency to overproduction. Persistence in taking losses that have become chronic, not merely temporary, helps to maintain in operation the excess plant capacity of many industries that under simpler forms of business organization would have been rid of superfluous equipment in a relatively short time.

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Statistical records prove that such contingencies are not frequent. In only two of the past eighteen years would the reserve fund have been drawn upon, had the trust been in existence throughout that time, and in each case the withdrawal would have been entirely replaced in the next following year.

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Inhaling the Chowder.—SHE (dining)—"Seems to me we don't hear so much jazz in the restaurants."

HE—"No, and as a consequence we hear more soup."—*Boston Transcript.*

Faith Healing.—At an examination of a class in first aid, a member was asked:

"What would you do if you found a man in a fainting condition?"

"I'd give him some brandy," was the answer.

"And if there were no brandy?"

"I'd promise him some."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Can You Beat It?—ANGUS—"Sandy, ye ken I'm a thrifty man. What would ye advise me to tak to the golden wedding?"

SANDY (after a little thought)—"Mon, I'd tak a goldfish."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dotted Line 'n' All.—YOUNG WIFE—"Would you be surprized if I gave you a fifty-pound cheque for your birthday, darling?"

HUSBAND: "Yes, sweetest, I would."

WIFE: "Well, here it is, all made out ready for you to sign."—*Passing Show* (*London*).

Got His Goat, Anyway.—CALLER—"You report me as saying that I knew no more about the matter than I did about riding Greek goats."

EDITOR—"Yes, sir. Wasn't that what you said?"

CALLER—"Certainly not. I said 'writing Greek odes.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Excelsior!—A certain old lady was so concerned about one of the villagers who was unable to write, that she persuaded the village schoolmaster to give him some lessons. Some time later she met the villager and said to him:

"Well, George, I suppose you are now able to read the Bible fairly easily?"

"Lor' bless you, mum," he replied, "I was out of the Bible and into the football news over a week ago!"—*Sporting and Dramatic.*

100 Per Cent. Jazz.—

AN IMPRESSION

The Viking doorman scorns fatigue
Humming a marriage march from Grieg.
The Italian bootblack's brushes ply
To an aria from "Butterfly."
The German florist sprays the palms
Crooning a lullaby of Brahms.
The French chef seasons a rich filet
To a broken phrase of Charpentier.
The Russian liftman signals off
Whispering Rimsky-Korsakoff.
The American guest in his gilded suite
Sings, "She's my baby; ain't she neat?"
—*The New Yorker.*

Okay by Willie.—STERN PARENT—"Willie, I'd like to go through one whole day without once scolding or punishing you."

WILLIE—"Well, mother, you have my consent."—*Boston Transcript.*

Lucky It Wasn't Two.—MAID (rushing into room)—"Brandy, quick!"

MISTRESS (giving brandy)—"What is the matter?"

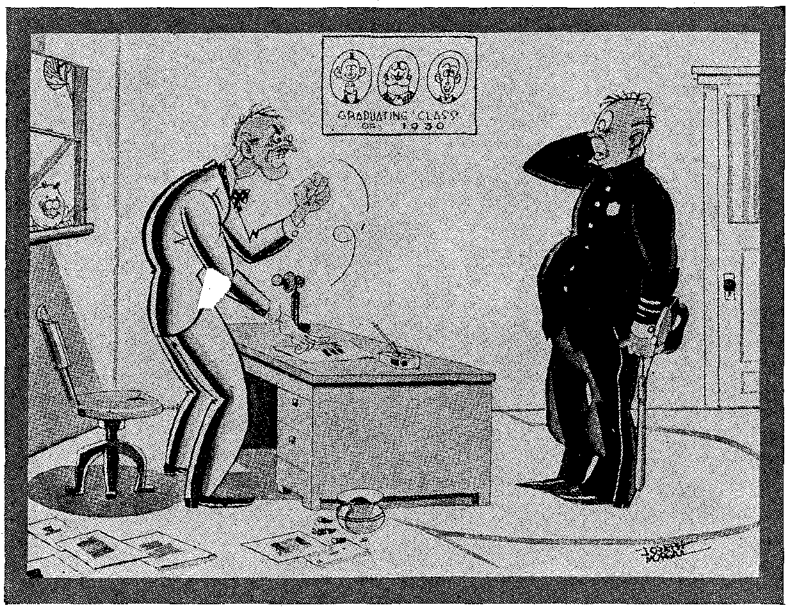
MAID—"Brandy."

MISTRESS (after fourth brandy)—"What is the matter?"

MAID—"Ah, now I have recovered from the shock."

MISTRESS—"What shock?"

MAID—"I broke your best Chinese vase."—*Ulk* (*Germany*).



Superintendent of Insane Asylum: "Did you get those five men that escaped?"
Guard: "Five? We got thirteen!" —"Judge."

Stein Song.—There's a notable fam'ly called Stein,
There's Gertrude, there's Ep—, and there's Ein—,
Gert's writings are punk,
Ep's statues are junk.
Can't make head or tail out of Ein—.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Stalking Bigger Game.—A young Swede appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license.

"What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?"

"No," was the answer. "Aye tank aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."—*The New York Freeman's Journal.*

Preserving His Dignity.—Lord Dawson of Penn relates this in the current *Atlantic:*

A farm laborer in England had been out of work for many months and had been living on the dole. He remarked to his physician one day:

"Doctor, do you know I had an offer of work some days ago which would have given me five shillings more a week than I am getting from the dole, but after giving it thorough reflection I preferred to remain independent."—*Boston Transcript.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Caws for Investigation.—Are you certain that your milk comes from disease-free crows?—*New Britain Daily Herald.*

Wages of Sin.—
MARY PROMISES TO SIN
FOR JOHN D.; GETS DIME
—*Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.*

Waltz of Doom.—Staccato gun-fire in a dime dance-hall while a jazz-band played a lazy waltz, which killed one man, wounded another, probably fatally, and caused a riot in which fifty were injured, was the gunman's answer to a police drive.
—*Oakland Tribune.*

Big Party.—The next meeting of the Legion will take place on February 10. Every man who died for his country is cordially invited to attend.—*Killdeer* (*N. Dak.*) *Herald.*

Boys Will Be Boys.—Roger, 71-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T——, was treated at St. Mary's Hospital for a cut on his forehead, following an accident while coasting.—*Green Bay* (*Wis.*) *paper.*

Reducing Diet.—A librarian who possesses a college degree plus a year of training in an accredited library-school, will receive part-maintenance, that is, $25 a month and one meal during the period of training.—*The Library Journal.*

May Get Over It.—Harrison H.—— is a patriot at the Charlotte Hungerford Hospital. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.—*Waterbury Republican.*

Picnics for All.—
STATE TO DRAFT MEN TO
LIGHT FOREST FIRES
—*Jersey Journal.*

Time to Finish Another.—The woman of fifty, who finds herself with her life's work apparently finished, children raised, husband dead, need not give up.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Cornering the Marriage Market.—There were five indictments against each of the accused, charging fraud, and twenty-two against H——, charging him with soliciting and accepting brides.—*Springfield* (*Ohio*) *Sun.*

Beats the Plagues of Egypt.—
SENATE PASSES
DEATH PENALTY
Measure Provides for Electrocution for All Persons Over 17.
—*Lansing State Journal.*

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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Cajuns.—"J. M.," Vancouver, B. C., Canada. —This is a Louisiana term applied to those persons, reputed to have descended from the French Acadians, who settled in Louisiana after they had been expelled from Nova Scotia by the English.

component.—"J. B. H.," Santa Barbara, Calif. —Altho the word *component* has been used to embody the different elements forming the whole of a compound body, the term since Dr. Johnson's day has been used to designate "compound words, or such terms as have a signification that differs from the signification that the two separate words have in their simple states."

In this respect, therefore, the word *component* is synonymous with *compound.* THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY says: "(1) A constituent element or part; . . . (3) A part of something that, by its combination, affects the whole."

infection, contagion.—"J. E. H.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"Infection is frequently confused with *contagion* even by medical men. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common, climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental." — Fernald, *English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.*

infer, imply.—"M. A. N.," Holladay, Utah.—From the days of Sir Thomas More (1530), *infer* has meant "to lead to (something), as a conclusion or to involve, and therefore, to *imply.*" *Imply* itself means "to enfold or involve, in the sense of to include, contain, or *imply.*" *Involve* is used of persons or with reference to personal action. It connotes a covert sense of include, as under something or as if wrapped up. When we use *imply,* we necessarily mean to embrace the truth or the existence of something that has not been expressly specified, as did Dean Stanley when he wrote, "Often, where no commendation is expressly given, it is distinctly *implied.*"

That which is *implied* is expressed also indirectly, insinuated or hinted at, just as Freeman used it when he wrote in his "Norman Conquest," "It is not directly asserted but it seems to be *implied.*" *Imply* carries with it a tinge of offensiveness when we say, "What do you mean to *imply?*" which *infer* does not convey.

Jekyll.—"J. B.," Vicksburg, Miss.—The name *Jekyll* is pronounced either *ji'kil*—first *i* as in *police,* second *i* as in *habit,* or *jek'il*—*e* as in *get, i* as in *habit.*

maritime.—"B. F. F.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—*Mar'i-tim* (first *i* as in *habit,* second *i* as in *pin*) is the correct pronunciation in the United States. But, in England and Scotland, *mar'i-taim* (*i* as in *habit, ai* as in *aisle*) is the pronunciation in use, and that form was introduced by the editors of the latest International Dictionary from England instead of the established *mar'i-tim.*

naphtha.—"M. G.," New York City.—The word *naphtha* is taken directly from the Greek *naphtha* (*ναφθα*) an inflammable rock oil, sometimes transliterated *nafta,* as by the Italians and Spaniards. In 1572 the English form was *naphta;* in 1698, *naphtha;* in 1753, *naptha,* but since 1800 the form *naphtha* has been accepted as correct.

off and on.—"L. W.," San Antonio, Tex.—This expression is an English idiom meaning "now and then; occasionally; at intervals; intermittently," as "I slept . . . *off and on* . . . all the way to Crewe."—Mrs. Carlyle, *Letter. III.*

stone deaf.—"F. G.," New York City.—"Stone deaf" is merely an intensive. It is of comparatively recent coinage, and was used by Lockhart in his "Life of Scott" in 1837: "A man almost literally *stone deaf* could not discharge the duties of a parish priest in a satisfactory manner." In 1841, Tom Hood in his "Tale of Trumpet" wrote, "He was *deaf* as a *stone.*" The sense is a derived one traced to "stone" as a symbol of deadness, insensibility, stupidity, etc. We have, also, "stone blind," "stone cold," and "stone dead," the last occurring as long ago as the year 1300. "Stone" has other figurative meanings which connote hardness and selfishness, such for instance as, "the heart of stone" referred to in *Ezekiel,* xxxvi:26, which in 1382 was rendered "stonen hearte."

wonderful.—"N. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—This adjective has been compared, and by such masters of the English tongue as Carlyle and Ruskin. Carlyle, on Richter, wrote: "The unhappy man persuades himself that he has . . . become a new creature, of the *wonderfulest* symmetry," in 1827, and in 1884, Ruskin in "Pleasures of England," wrote: "Robert Guiscard, the *most wonderful* soldier of that or any other time."

The Singing Shave

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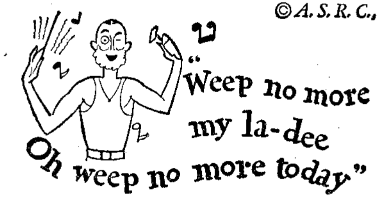
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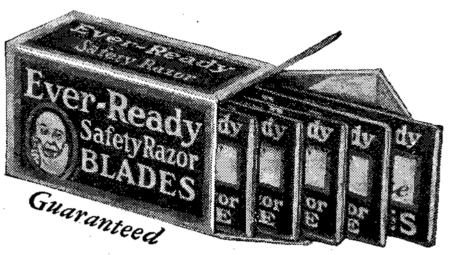

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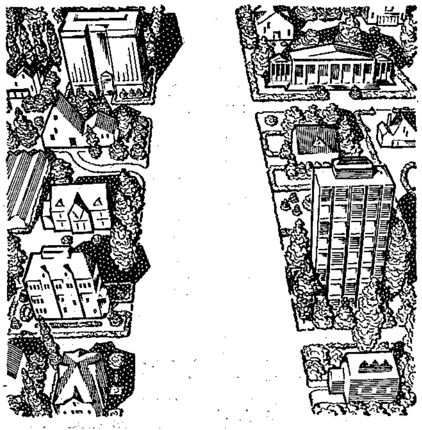

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